

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 26.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1850.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## PROMPTLY DENIED

Deputy Collector McStocker and  
N. G. H.

### HE PLAYS NO FAVORITES

Men Appointed According  
to Loyalty and Brains.

Has Instructed Men to Join Mil-  
itary—Applications From  
Every Class.

Referring to an article in yesterday's  
Advertiser regarding Government patron-  
age being thrown to members of the  
Citizens' Guard, Capt. F. B. McStocker  
said last night:

"Whoever made the assertion is talk-  
ing through his hat. The first question  
I ask an applicant for a position per-  
tains to his loyalty; the second, to his  
capability. The armed body to which  
he belongs is immaterial, and if the in-  
formation I get in response to the first  
two questions is satisfactory, that is  
all I care for. That the man belongs  
to a military or civic organization,  
whose aim is to support the Govern-  
ment, is understood, for you know there  
is an unwritten law to that effect.

"There are some busy bodies in  
Honolulu who are trying to throw  
discredit on the Government and dis-  
organize the National Guard. My im-  
pression is that the man who made  
the remark belongs to that set.

"Before the Citizens' Guard was or-  
ganized, with captains at the head of  
each company, I knew every one who  
was in the organization and what he  
was doing. My interest in the organiza-  
tion is as strong today as ever, but I  
am not as active as formerly, though I  
have a general supervision, but I wish  
to deny emphatically that preference  
is given to members of the Guards in  
so far as positions in the Custom House  
is concerned.

"There have been two instances that  
I remember now, where men were on  
the night watch in this service, and  
who were members of the N. G. H. I  
found that it was impossible for them  
to give proper attention to their du-  
ties here, and be at the armory on drill  
nights. I suggested to them that when  
their commissions expired they had  
better resign and join the Custom  
House squad of the Citizens' Guard.  
This squad, you will understand, was  
organized especially for service around  
the Custom House when occasion re-  
quires.

"The insinuation that members of the  
N. G. H. are encouraged to leave that  
organization and join the Citizens'  
Guards is pure and simple rot. I heard  
a week ago," continued Captain Mc-  
Stocker, "that we were giving prefer-  
ence to men other than those con-  
nected with the N. G. H. I immedi-  
ately called on a line officer and asked  
him to make the charge over his signa-  
ture if he knew such to be the case.  
His answer was that he be-  
lieved men could be of as much ser-  
vice to the Government, as members  
of the Mounted Reserve or the Sharp-  
shooters, as in the N. G. H. We have  
had men come to us for positions who  
were totally incompetent to fill them.  
They were members of the N. G. H.,  
and I suppose they and their friends  
feel, because they were not appoint-  
ed, that we show a preference for  
men in other organizations. A member  
of the Citizens' Guard cannot get  
employment here, either, if he is in-  
capable.

"Here is the book in which all ap-  
plications for appointments are filed.  
I will read them over to you, and you  
may see how few members of the N.  
G. H. have recorded themselves as  
wanting positions. Here are applica-  
tions from men who do not belong to  
any organization under the Govern-  
ment, and you will notice that not a  
few are men who clearly neglected  
the study of penmanship in their  
youth. You will notice, also, that  
there are applications from men who  
have not been in the country long  
enough to wear out a pair of shoes.

They seem to think that we have no  
old residents here—men who by their  
actions in 1893 and 1895 showed  
themselves as deserving of assistance  
from the Government. And of these  
men who have been in every racket  
the Government has had, let me say,  
and I do it reluctantly, that because  
they have carried guns in four revolu-  
tions it does not follow that they  
must be given positions ahead of  
those who have been in only two.  
There are men who, on the score of  
service, should have appointments,  
but if they persistently keep them-  
selves over a barrel, or crook their  
elbows so frequently that they are  
unfit for positions, the man who has  
been in one revolution, and who  
keeps sober should be given the prefer-  
ence. What is done in other depart-  
ments does not concern me, but in the  
Custom House positions are awarded  
to loyal, competent men, whether  
they be in the N. G. H., Citizens'  
Guard, or the Sharpshooters. Re-

garding the military, I can say truth-  
fully that I have arbitrarily ordered  
five men to go and join some com-  
pany in the N. G. H. These were men  
who were on the day watch, and  
whose work would not interfere with  
the drill or vice versa."

### POLICE AND B SHOOT.

Results in a Victory for the Mil-  
itary Men.

The long looked-for final match of  
the first series between the police and  
Company B teams took place on Satur-  
day afternoon, and resulted in a vic-  
tory for the latter, with a score of 406  
to 402, a margin of 4 points. Both  
teams did some very good shooting,  
as well as some very poor. Lieutenant  
Chamberlain, of the police, the man  
who won the gold medal in the recent  
gold medal shoot, was a disappoint-  
ment in every way, his score being 33,  
the lowest of the day. Pinehaka, the  
police officer who gave Chamberlain  
such a close rub in the medal shoot  
mentioned above, was another disap-  
pointment, making only 39. Both Ew-  
ing of Company B and Kalaikini of the  
police made 45, the highest scores of  
the day. The lowest in Company B  
was made by Atherton, with 36. Taken  
all in all, the match was a satisfactory  
one, with perhaps the most satisfac-  
tion was on the part of Company B  
team. Following are the scores of the  
shoot in detail:

POLICE.	
Parker	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 43
Conley	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 43
Kupihua	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 40
Kalaikini	4 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 45
Chamberlain	3 4 4 2 4 2 4 4 3 33
Pinehaka	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 39
Wells	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 40
Warren	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 40
Kalunihau	4 4 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 38
Fernandez	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 41
Total	402
COMPANY B.	
White	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 41
Ewing	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 45
Giles	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 39
Scott	5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 42
Atherton	4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 36
Riley	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 40
Cummins	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 38
Oleson	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 40
Fraser	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 43
Hagerup	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 41
Total	406

## ANOTHER DENIAL

Mr. Macfarlane Declares  
Hotel Rumor is False.

Mr. Dimond Has Lease on Prop-  
erty—Peacock Syndicate Still  
in Existence.

The rumor that a beach hotel is to  
be erected on the Bishop premises,  
Waikiki, presently occupied by W. W.  
Dimond, and that E. C. Macfarlane is  
largely interested in the scheme, is  
emphatically and positively denied by  
Mr. Macfarlane. When seen by a re-  
porter for the Advertiser the expres-  
sion on his face bordered on disgust.

"A reporter for the Star called on me  
yesterday and told me he had heard of  
a hotel project in which, he said, I was  
interested. I told him there was noth-  
ing to it, and the publication of it at  
this time would be premature. I told  
him that in a conversation two pieces  
of property had been suggested, but  
that absolutely nothing had been done.  
"I see that he has it fixed, too, that  
the offer of a license to Mr. Peacock  
will be gladly accepted by me. Let me  
tell you that the subject of a license  
was not mentioned by me to the reporter  
for the Star, nor has it been to the  
Government. The hotel project at Wai-  
kiki is still in the hands of Mr. Pea-  
cock, and will remain there until he  
decides not to accept it."

Regarding the Dimond residence,  
which the report says will be used as  
the hotel, Mr. Dimond said to an Ad-  
vertiser reporter:

"You may say for me that my lease  
on the premises is for three and one-  
half years longer, and I have not given  
it up, have not been asked to and have  
no intention of doing so. I like the  
place, and do not intend moving from  
there. If it was for sale, I would buy  
it."

It is, or should be, the highest aim  
of every merchant to please his cus-  
tomers; and that the wide-awake drug  
firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling,  
Ill., is doing so, is proven by the fol-  
lowing, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my  
sixteen years' experience in the drug  
business I have never seen or sold or  
tried a medicine that gave as good  
satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold  
by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson,  
Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for  
Hawaiian Islands.

## PEACE EVER MORE

Supreme Court for the World  
Will Bring it.

### E. P. DOLE PRESENTS THEORIES

In Line with Idea of Ar-  
bitration.

Expense and Absurdity of Present  
Armed Condition of  
Europe.

In the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of  
July 10, 1893, there appeared the fol-  
lowing article upon "A Supreme Court  
of the World." In view of the nego-  
tiations now pending between the United  
States and Great Britain and the wide  
discussion of general arbitration this  
article has an added value and will  
be read with interest by this com-  
munity, by whom the author is well  
known:

During the reigns of Hadrian and  
the Antonines and for generations after  
the Eastern conquest of Trajan had  
been relinquished, the Roman empire  
was bounded on the west by the At-  
lantic Ocean, on the north by the  
Rhine and Danube, on the east by the  
Euphrates and on the south by the  
deserts of Arabia and Africa. Broadly  
speaking, it included the modern  
countries of England, France, Spain,  
Portugal, Belgium, Southeastern Hol-  
land, Eastern and Southern Germany,  
Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy,  
Greece, the islands of the Mediterran-  
ean, most of European and Asiatic  
Turkey, Northern Arabia, Egypt, and  
all of Africa north of the Sahara. It  
was the greatest military empire that  
the world had ever seen. Yet Gibbon  
says: "If we review the general state  
of the imperial forces—of the cavalry  
as well as infantry, of the legions, the  
auxiliaries, the guards and the navy—  
the most liberal computation will not  
allow us to fix the entire establishment  
by sea and by land at more than 450,000  
men."

At the present time the standing  
armies of Europe on a peace footing,  
including only regulars in constant  
service, and on full pay, number about  
3,100,000, and the naval forces about  
300,000 more. The first reserves num-  
ber about 8,000,000, making the entire  
war footing immediately available  
about 11,400,000 men. The second re-  
serves of the six great powers amount  
to about 12,275,000 men. The sum to-  
tal is over 23,700,000 in a population  
of less than 84,000,000 of able-bodied  
men of fighting age.

The figures given in this article,  
compiled from the annual statistician  
for 1892, do not include European Tur-  
key or European colonies.

In other words, Christian Europe,  
with about three times the population  
of heathen Rome, has a peace estab-  
lishment of nearly seven and two-  
thirds times as many fighting men, a  
war establishment of more than 25  
times as many, and second reserves  
that swell the grand total to more  
than 60 times as many.

A Roman soldier's arms were a  
spade and a pick-axe, a light and a  
heavy spear, a sword, a shield and a  
helmet. A modern soldier's arms of  
yesterday are obsolete today, and those  
of today will be obsolete tomorrow.  
The cost of the latest battleship would  
equip the proudest Roman army that  
ever marched to victory, yet the pro-  
gress of invention is so rapid that  
before it can be finished it is out of  
date. Within a few years probably  
even Gibraltar will be as defenseless  
as a New England village, for battles,  
if fought at all, will be fought not on  
land and sea, but in the air. Modern  
warfare bears the same relation to an-  
cient that the factories of Manchester  
and Lowell bear to the hand looms of  
our grandmothers. It is machine work  
on a scale never before dreamed of,  
on a scale and at an expense which  
would be impossible if science and in-  
vention had not increased the produc-  
tiveness of labor many fold.

Meanwhile the chief problem of  
European statesmanship seems to be  
how to borrow or to wring from over-  
taxed people huge sums of money with  
which to buy the latest devices for  
limiting the population to idlers and  
orphans.

In ancient times permanent national  
debts were unknown. The national  
debts of Europe, mostly incurred in  
war, amount to over twenty-two thou-  
sand millions of dollars (\$22,078,075,  
068), and, in time of peace, the annual  
cost of maintaining her military and  
naval establishments is over \$850,000,  
000. In addition to this expenditure  
and to the payment of interest on these  
stupendous debts, over 3,000,000 of men  
are constantly and about 20,000,000  
more are occasionally made non-pro-  
ductive wealth-consumers, and are li-  
able at any time to become wealth-  
destroyers. Is it strange that, in spite  
of the increased efficiency of labor,  
many European countries are steadily  
drifting towards bankruptcy? Is it  
strange that every year hundreds of  
thousands of their inhabitants seek  
new homes on this side of the Atlan-  
tic?

War is dreaded now as never before.  
A combination of old-time ferocity

and modern science would be annihila-  
tion; not in centuries as when our  
Anglo-Saxon ancestors conquered Brit-  
ain, but in weeks, and even under the  
less inhuman usages of today there  
may be substantial annihilation of an  
able-bodied male population. There  
was an approach to this in the late  
Southern Confederacy, and the weap-  
ons then in use were as much inferior  
to those of 1893 as they were superior  
to those of the aborigines.

Most men fear poverty more than  
death, and, under present conditions,  
mere interruption of business and loss  
of confidence is widespread ruin. Also  
the proportion of destructible and in-  
destructible property has vastly in-  
creased. The bombardment of a rich  
city now would probably destroy more  
wealth than any city of the same size  
contained a hundred years ago.

Meantime the printing press, rail-  
way, steamship and telegraph are  
bringing the nations nearer together.  
Ever increasing millions of men read,  
travel, observe and think. Individually  
and through the agency of syndi-  
cates and trusts hundreds of thousands  
of them are investing their money in  
foreign lands. As artificial barriers  
and the difficulties of time and space  
are removed, and as capital, like water,  
finds its level, flowing the earth  
around, people realize more and more  
that nations are neighbors and that  
imperative self-interest demands  
neighborhood peace.

Private wars belong to past ages.  
Modern kings, like the humblest com-  
moner, bow to the decisions of their  
supreme courts. Only independent na-  
tions still claim a right to settle their  
disputes by wholesale butchery. Is it  
visionary to predict this barbarous  
method can hardly survive the horrors  
of another great European war?

Civilized nations consist of law-abid-  
ing men, fairly intelligent, just and  
humane, not one in a thousand of  
whom, except as a soldier, ever thinks  
of killing his neighbors. Their only  
justification for doing so as soldiers is  
that while courts protect individuals  
from each other and enforce their  
rights and redress their wrongs, no  
human tribunal has like jurisdiction  
and power over independent nations.  
If such a tribunal could be establish-  
ed the excuse for international blood-  
shed would be removed. Pope Leo  
XIII. advocates exclusion of armies  
from national borders, but what rem-  
edy can a neutral border, a paper  
fence, afford for the disputes out of  
which modern wars arise? Meanwhile  
the German emperor insists upon in-  
creasing his army, which would mean,  
of course, a corresponding increase of  
other armies.

The method generally proposed is  
arbitration. Its inherent weakness is  
that it requires nations, when so ex-  
cited and angry that they cannot set-  
tle their differences by treaty, to agree  
to arbitrate, to agree upon arbitrators,  
to agree upon issues, to agree upon the  
manner of stating them (often the  
strength or weakness of a case), to agree  
upon time, place and methods of  
procedure, and to accept as final a de-  
cision which is binding only in the  
forum of conscience or on the battle-  
field. The most signal triumph in the  
interest of peace, the Geneva arbitra-  
tion, was a triumph over difficulties  
which would have no existence if  
there were a permanent court created  
for the adjudication of international  
rights and composed of one justice  
from each of the great civilized nations.

The pride, true or false, that resents  
arbitration as a lowering of national  
dignity, would be prompt to demand  
the judgment of such a court and  
would be irrevocably pledged to abide  
the result. Such a proceeding would  
be hostile, not conciliatory. It could  
not be attributed to weakness, meek-  
ness, parsimony or fear. It would en-  
list passion and vanity, as well as  
nobler motives, to preserve peace. It  
would be like other law suits, though  
on a grander scale and before a more  
august tribunal. A complaint would be  
drawn, issues would be framed and the  
cause would be tried by two nations  
before the nations of the earth sitting  
as a legally constituted jury of their  
peers.

A man who loses his cause before an  
irregular tribunal, such as a board of  
arbitrators selected by his opponent  
and himself, almost always feels that  
he has been outwitted in the selection  
and has been prejudged from the first,  
and, as every lawyer knows, the re-  
sult is usually complicated and bitter  
litigation. Does the objection apply  
with less force where tens of millions  
of people are concerned and where  
party politics and a sensational press  
are sure to misrepresent?

A permanent court, organized with-  
out reference to any particular con-  
troversy, would meet the difficulty of  
agreeing upon arbitrators, would in-  
spire, as far as human foresight could,  
non-political decisions, and which is  
quite as important, a general convic-  
tion that they were non-political. In  
importance, dignity and power the of-  
fice of a justice would be one of the  
highest in the world, an office to which  
the chief justiceship of the United  
States or the lord chancellorship of  
Great Britain might be regarded as  
a mere stepping stone, and each nation  
would naturally take great interest and  
pride in appointing its ablest and its  
most incorruptible exponent of inter-  
national law.

The judges should be appointed for  
life, or until they are 65 or 70 years  
of age. They should not be permitted  
to hold any other office nor to be  
candidates for any. As no nation could  
claim the honor of naming the chief  
justice of the world, he should be  
elected by the justices from among  
themselves. The court should ultimate-  
ly have from five to nine members at  
least, and could not work to advantage  
with over twenty or thirty. Its com-  
position, therefore, to make it the world's

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## MEET THE CRISIS

Prof. Maxwell's Advice to the  
Farmers of Southern States.

### DIVERSIFIED CROPS ARE NEEDED

More Intensive Farming  
Required.

Remarks Concerning Cotton Ap-  
plicable to Sugar Planting  
Conditions.

The latter part of the year 1894 farm-  
ers of the Southern States became rest-  
less on account of the low price of cot-  
ton, and many conventions were held  
to discuss the situation and determine  
the best ways and means of meeting  
the agricultural crisis. While the agi-  
tation was at its height the New Or-  
leans Times-Democrat offered a prize  
for the best essay on "The Agricul-  
tural Crisis in the South and How It  
Can Be Met."

Out of 91 essays submitted the com-  
mittee of award selected No. 12. It  
may be remarked that the members of  
the committee were kept in ignorance  
of the authors of the various papers.  
No. 12 was the essay submitted by  
Professor Walter Maxwell, at that time  
connected with the Louisiana State Ex-  
periment Station, and now director of  
the Experiment Station of the Hawai-  
ian Sugar Planters' Association. Pro-  
fessor Maxwell's essay is given be-  
low in full:

In attempting to consider this sub-  
ject in its great magnitude, it is first  
necessary to examine those factors  
which operate against Southern indus-  
tries outside of this country; further,  
causes which affect the South as a part  
of this country; and finally, those  
causes which are local and which pre-  
vail throughout the South.

### 1.—CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTH TO THE WORLD'S PRO- DUCTION OF COTTON.

Cotton is pre-eminently the agricul-  
tural product of the South, and our first  
consideration must be given to the con-  
ditions which affect the production of  
that staple. The world's supply of cot-  
ton is chiefly furnished by the United  
States, India, China, Africa—particu-  
larly Egypt—and Brazil, of which, ac-  
cording to Thomas Ellison (1884) the  
United States contributes some 56 per  
cent, and the other countries the re-  
mainder. According to statistics, how-  
ever, of the United States Department  
of Agriculture (1893) it is estimated  
that not less than 70 per cent of the  
cotton which enters into universal  
commerce is supplied by the Southern  
States. This vast contribution has given  
ground to the belief that the cotton  
supply of this country fixes the world's  
prices of that article; that those prices  
rise and fall in direct proportion to the  
volume of our crop, and that we can  
make the price what we please. It is  
expressly important to know if this is  
correct. Individual opinion cannot de-  
termine the matter; we must be guided  
by the most authentic statistical data.  
To avoid the errors often resulting  
from covering too short a period, the  
following table is made to extend from  
1871 to 1892, inclusive, and is prepared  
from statistics furnished by the United  
States Department of Agriculture, and  
represents the volume and value of the  
cotton crop of the United States in the  
years included:

Year.	Crop in pounds.	Farm value, per lb.
1871..	1,384,084,454	\$288,000,000 20c
1872..	1,883,188,931	301,671,500 16
1873..	1,940,648,352	312,480,000 16
1874..	1,783,644,032	256,215,000 14
1875..	2,157,958,142	262,000,000 12½
1876..	2,095,901,297	229,444,000 10
1877..	2,260,285,666	205,000,000 9
1878..	2,404,110,373	192,854,641 8
1879..	2,771,791,136	242,140,987 8½
1880..	3,190,922,682	280,266,242 9
1881..	2,588,210,050	259,016,315 10
1882..	3,107,070,410	309,696,500 9
1883..	2,757,544,422	250,594,750 9
1884..	2,742,066,011	253,993,253 9
1885..	3,182,305,650	269,989,812 8½
1886..	3,157,378,443	257,295,227 8
1887..	3,439,172,351	291,045,316 9
1888..	3,439,934,799	292,139,209 9
1889..	3,627,366,183	308,424,271 8½
1890..	3,316,043,982	293,000,000 9
1891..	4,506,575,984	313,000,000 7
1892..	2,259,658,458	268,000,000 9



live. These facts indicate that the American crop cannot determine its own value, nor the world's price of cotton.

If then our crop does not absolutely control the price of cotton, what will be the probable effects of artificially curtailing our supply by any of the devices proposed? We do not mean by reducing the crop one-half, as we find discussed. Let any one seriously consider for five minutes the direct effect upon the South of a 50 per cent. reduction—but rather a moderate decrease of say 10 per cent. The American grower would lessen his cost of production, but allowing that an increase would follow the reduction, which is not certain, the improved price would be upon a reduced product, while the foreign growers would receive the increased value upon a full crop. A further effect would be an increase of production in other countries, stimulated by the rise in price. Thus it appears that the natural result of reducing the American crop enough to raise values will be a gradual giving up of our staple industry, not only to the foreign producers of cotton, but also, as it will be possible to show, to other industries, which are in hot competition with the cotton industry.

## 2—EFFECT OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF WOOL UPON THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

In discussing the factors which bear upon the production and value of cotton, it is imperative that the relative production and consumption of wool be considered. With respect to consumption and values, this can be best done by bringing those staples into comparison in the great exchange mart of the world. If we examine the imports of cotton and wool made by Great Britain, covering the period from 1880 to 1891, we shall note a gradual, but very notable, change in the natural volumes of these imports. The following figures, which are prepared from official statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, place this change before us:

Cotton—1880, pounds imported, 1,628,664,576; import price per lb., 12 cents; 1891, pounds imported, 1,994,885,312; increase per cent., 22.4; import price per lb., 11 cents.

Wool—1880, pounds imported, 463,500,963; import price per lb., 27 cents; 1891, pounds imported, 720,140,070; increase per cent., 53.3; import price per lb., 18 cents.

In 1880 England's imports of wool were little more than one-fourth of those of cotton, and in 1890 we find they are rapidly approaching one-half. The example of conditions found in Great Britain applied equally to the whole of Europe. During the period given the net increase (by net is meant total imports less exports, most of the European countries being exporters as well as importers of wool) in imports of wool amounted to 50 per cent., while the increased imports of cotton for the same period were only a little over 27 per cent. In connection with the great increase in imports of wool is also noted a great fall in the price of that staple, which corresponds with the present reduced prices of cotton. If we return to 1871, when cotton was worth twenty cents to the planter, "wool averaged from forty-five to fifty cents per pound," and in 1872 a United States government report on the sheep industry states that "the finest Ohio wools made as high as sixty-nine and one-half cents per pound in New York." Today cotton is worth five cents, and the market columns of the *Times-Democrat* give the values of local wool as follows: Louisiana clear—Spring clip 11 to 11½c, fall clip 10 to 10½c, burry 6 to 8½c.

The world's production of wool, according to statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is approximately one-half of the total production of cotton. The value of the wool, however, rather exceeds that of the cotton. In examining the changes that have occurred in the relative production of the two staples it will bear more closely upon the subject if a comparison is confined to conditions found in this country. The following figures are taken from the United States census reports of the years stated, and they agree very closely with other official data which had preceded them:

United States cotton production—1879, 2,897,679,500 lbs.; 1889, 3,736,255,500 lbs.; increase per cent., 29.3. Wool production—1879, 155,681,751 lbs.; 1889, 276,000,000; increase per cent., 77.3.

These figures do not convey the full effect upon the South of the changes in the relative productions of wool and cotton, even in this country. In 1880, our cotton crop was nearly to 2,700,000 pounds, which was greater than the crop of 1881. In 1850 the total wool production of this country was only 52,500,000 pounds, of which 10,250,000 pounds, or 20 per cent., were produced by the Southern States. Last year the gross production of wool in the United States was not less than 300,000,000 pounds, of which the South furnished 12,000,000 pounds, or only 4 per cent of the whole.

It is seen that the world's consumption of wool is increasing at a vastly greater rate than the consumption of cotton. Not only is the general supply of wool increasing in this country, that increased rate of production greatly exceeds the growing production of cotton, and in the expansion of wool in this country the South has no share.

What must be done? The South can produce wool, and should aim to increase and not give up his share of production. This is urged more especially because of the fact that wool is only a secondary product of the sheep, and its production cannot, like cotton, be arbitrarily reduced, but must naturally augment with the world's increasing demand for mutton. The Southern States stand still in this country's increasing growth of wool until their proportion dwindled down from 20 to 4 per cent. During the past thirty years up to the present one wool has been a heavily protected product while the situation of cotton could command no aid. Several acts of Congress, but notably that of 1857 gave a prohibitive import duty on wool imported from the North. A United States government report upon "The Sheep Industry of the United States" states that "the production of wool has not the stimulus of a tariff," and further "the farmers of the Northeast were led to believe that

wool, in time, would actually supercede the production of cotton." This protection added the Northwest, and operated against the great industry of the South. It has also, in another direction, so far favored Northern capitalists as to enable them to remove the cotton for manufacture vast distances from where it is grown. Happily this condition of things is destined to correct itself. In 1870 the consumption of cotton in the South, according to official statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, was only 100,000 bales, or exactly 10 per cent; in 1892 it was \$19,000 bales, or 36 per cent of the cotton manufactured in this country. The South must not only grow, but make up its cotton.

The increasing total production and consumption of wool is pressing heavily upon the South, more heavily than the foreign production of cotton. The two great staples have reacted upon each other, and have brought prices to what they are, and this continued competition will assist to keep values low. The price of cotton cannot appreciably rise with wool at present values, and wool is not only growing in favor as an article of wear, but is now within the reach of the mass of buyers.

## 3—EXHAUSTION OF THE COTTON LANDS.

In considering local causes of the agricultural crisis, the first act is to inquire into the fertility of our soils and to determine whether their cropping power has been maintained, or in what measure it has declined. It will be misleading and useless to compare the yield per acre of individual years, because the crops fluctuate widely from year to year. For example, this year preliminary estimates make the crops to be approximately 190 pounds per acre. We, therefore, cover a term of twenty years, from 1870 to 1889, inclusive, which is divided into two periods, as follows: (Prepared from statistics furnished from the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Periods—1870-1879, average number of acres grown, 10,427,842; average yield per acre, 191 lbs.; average price per lb. to the farmer, 12.3 cents. 1880-1889, average number of acres grown, 17,731,172; average yield per acre, 107.7 lbs.; average price per lb. to the farmer, 8.8 cents.

The above figures show that the average production of the lands in cotton during the ten years of the latter period was 107.7 pounds per acre, which is 23.7 pounds, or 12.2 per cent., less than the average yields of the preceding period. What does this actually mean? It means no less than this, that the volume of cotton which was produced by 10,427,842 acres, during the 1870-1879 period, required 11,822,900 acres during the second period. No less than 1,395,058 acres more had to be cultivated to furnish the same weight of cotton, and today, upon 20,000,000 acres, this excess of acreage required 2,500,000 acres. The situation presented by the above table is deplorable. Fallen prices and a reduced product per acre.

## 4—METHODS OF CULTIVATION OF THE COTTON CROP.

The figures given in the last brief table show that the producing power of the cotton lands has declined under the modes of farming followed, especially during the decade ending with 1890. Also, with the falling prices and declining yield a vast expansion of acreage took place. This great expansion is the first cause of the decreasing product per acre. Old planters are striving to keep in crop the same breadth planted under other conditions and new farmers are attempting to handle tracts quite beyond their control, and the result is what we have seen—a growing area and a declining yield. This tendency to vast expansion of the planted area is radically wrong. It is the direct opposite of the tendency in other branches of agriculture, and in all other industries where we see capital and labor being concentrated.

We believe the first step to be taken is to cut down the acreage and concentrate capital and labor. Let the poorest lands drop out of cotton, and be planted in green crops for grazing, or green manuring; or let them lie still, and nature will slowly revive them. Concentrate power upon those lands which will respond at once. Now, whether an acre of land produces 100 or 300 pounds of cotton, many of the factors of cost are approximately the same. The rent and taxes are not relative to production; the breaking and clearing of new ground, plowing, seed, cultivation, chopping to stand, and all such processes, cost no more on good than on bad land. It may cost less to pick an acre of 100 pounds, but who will compare the expense of picking those 300 pounds from one acre with the cost of gathering the same weight from three acres?

Upon the reduced area planted in cotton a more modern system of cultivation must be practiced. In the plain acts of culture we must be more thorough. Let the ground be well plowed which will be possible with less to plow, and what is equally important, it can be plowed at the right time. Let the planting be done carefully and at the right season, which will be possible upon a less acreage. Thoroughness of cultivation has been shown to be the greatest economy. In 1892 thirteen practical Texas cotton planters undertook to furnish statements to the Texas Agricultural College and Experiment Station of the actual cost and production of their respective crops (see bulletin of that institution No. 26), and the following are the data rendered. To emphasize the value of concentration of capital and labor, we divide these statements into two classes—those where the cost of cultivation exceeds \$20 per acre and where it is less.

Statements—Average of eight cost per acre \$22.75; pounds per acre 612; cost per lb. 3.7 cents. Average of six cost per acre \$15.04; pounds per acre 267; cost per lb. 5.6 cents.

More than good cultivation is wanted. The soils are exhausted. The material of plant growth must be supplied. But how can the planter build up his producing power of his cotton land? He must make use of prepared fertilizers, and exclusively, until the increased production and diversity of his crop provide the natural materials he needs. The Texas planters in their statements show that the judicious use

of those fertilizers gave them a clear increased profit of \$4.21 per acre, and one of them says: "Fertilizers increased the yield without increasing the cost of cultivation." We could furnish more impressive statements of the values of fertilizers, but we have chosen to use the results of these practical men.

In the purchase of prepared fertilizers it is imperative that each State shall protect the planters against the sale of bogus material. It is also, in the instances of farmers who are renters, required that legislative provision be made, in the form of an "Agricultural Holdings Act," to secure to those renters, the full value of any "vested improvements" they put into the owner's land.

With improved methods of cultivation and a judicious use of fertilizers the best variety must be selected for each locality and soil. Experiments made at Calhoun, North Louisiana, showed that when thirty-two varieties were planted side by side, and under the same conditions, one variety gave 359 pounds of lint, and one other 129 pounds, the other thirty varieties ranging in yield between these amounts.

We have spoken of the measures by which the area can be reduced and the volume of production maintained. We stand firmly against a reduction of the American supply of cotton, even before a strong opposite opinion. If we controlled the production of wool, or even the balance of cotton, it would be another matter. But wool, of which total this country grows about one-tenth, is expanding; the older cotton-growing countries are maintaining or increasing their supplies; and even Russia, a government report informs us, has begun to grow cotton, and "in the space of ten years has become able to grow one-third of what she consumes," and as a result "has reduced her imports from the United States 50 per cent." These data may be used by others to show the futility of the South maintaining its volume of cotton. But reduce the production, and the direct advantage, if there be any, goes to the foreigner; and year by year he will produce a larger per cent. of the total supply. Even at a present temporary loss the South must hold its ground. Shall we, who produce nearly three-fourths of the world's cotton, make the first move backward? Cotton is the great product of the South, and the industry must not be wrested from us. But it is only in lessening the cost of production that the volume of supply can be maintained. We can alter our methods to produce at less than the old countries. Certain of those are now feeling the pressure. A recent advice from Europe says: "The Turkish cotton-growers have petitioned for higher duties on the American cotton, because they cannot produce at such low prices as the Southern States." A United States government report tells us that the sheep farmers of the Northwest have improved the breeds of sheep so much that the yield of wool has been doubled. "In 1850 the average clip was 2.51 pounds; in 1870, 3.67 pounds, and in 1890, 5.04 pounds." Here is our example: one sheep, eating the same food, and yielding what was formerly the wool of two!

## 5—DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS.

Natural conditions, especially climate, determine that certain crops are adapted to given regions. Cotton is the great product adapted to the climate of the South, hence the concentration upon that crop. The question is, "Have we concentrated too much and to the exclusion of other crops, even those that furnish the daily needs of life?" There is no doubt of this. Our mules and cattle are fed with corn grown in the Northwest. The planter's family and help eat vegetables, meat, and even eggs which he never produced. An agricultural newspaper expert from Milwaukee told us personally that during a tour of two months through certain of the cotton States he found the country people eating fresh vegetables which had been grown in Wisconsin and California, and some were using canned goods in summer.

The first step in diversification of products is to provide those foods that the planter, his cattle and his community require. The planter must live within himself, and in addition furnish all of the farm products for which there is a ready local market—vegetables, fruits, meats, milk, butter and eggs. If, then, the cotton crop is small, or money scarce from low prices, the planter is provided for, so far as he and his are concerned. That is not all. The planter can grow the corn his mules and cattle require for fifteen cents a bushel; and what does it cost him to bring it from the Northwest? The Western farmers' price; the commission of the elevator owner, who puts it on the rail; the railroad's charges, and, finally, the profit of a second dealer who sells it in small quantities to the planter—all these charges bring up the price to fifty cents, and the difference of thirty-five cents has to be paid out of the hard cash received for cotton.

If the first great step is taken in the diversifying of crops, and each agricultural community produces all it requires for consumption in which direction is the next step? The South some time ago largely gave up competing with the North and West in mutton and wool, just as it is now proposed that we shall make way for our rivals in cotton production in other countries. "The center of cereal production in this country has crossed the Mississippi," and not only has the North given way to the West in grain supply, but the Southern States during the decade ending with 1890, as shown by the census reports, have decreased the cereal area 1,342,673 acres. We must expand our production of meats, and not only to meet local needs in farming communities, but the South must compete for the meat supply of the great manufacturing centers that are developing throughout its own territories. This should be done by the aid of improved breeds of cattle and hogs, and especially of high class sheep. Sheep not only mean an increase of meat, but a greater number spread thinly over the poor lands resting from cotton growth will also give to the South a larger share in any advantage of wool production. The increase of animals will provide a home market for a greater production of corn and meats offer the best form of shipment for

surplus products to distant markets. Products for sale should be such as will bear the cost of transport. In this respect cotton, even at five cents, has greatly the advantage over corn, whose local value is only one-half cent per pound.

After cotton, tobacco is the next great money crop. Of the 483,000,000 pounds grown by this country last year the South produced the chief part, Kentucky and North Carolina supplying three-fifths of the total amount. The South can produce more of this article for which the demand is permanent. North Carolina is now growing tobacco and the census tobacco bulletin states that the average price for this State in 1890 was 25.2 cents, and of four other large tobacco States, including Connecticut, nine cents per pound. All the Southern States might well ask for the privileges of Louisiana. She grows cotton and tobacco; is rapidly obtaining the production of rice, having increased from 4,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 75,000,000 in 1890, when the total American production was 128,000,000 pounds; and she has the monopoly of cane sugar. We could enlarge further upon the possibilities of Louisiana, but our subject is "The Crisis in the South."

## 6—EFFECTS OF THE MARKET UPON CURRENT VALUES OF COTTON.

Cotton, like other industries, is still under the effects of the recent financial and trade crises. The world's purchasing power has not yet recovered. A revival of general trade will favorably affect the values of cotton. How much cannot be said, but conservative opinion considers that a rise of one per cent. per pound, which will be nearly 20 per cent. on present values, may be hoped for from this source.

One other effect is said to result from exorbitant estimates of the current crop: It would be well if estimations of production were exclusively official. If the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture are not enough to guide the market they could be amplified, and their acceptance enforced by the commissioners of agriculture of the cotton States. This will not prevent trading firms from keeping a control of cotton movements for their own use, should they not be published. It should be remembered, however, that the official statements of the government have been prepared by the use of figures furnished by non-governmental authorities; for example, Thos. Ellison, H. G. Hester and others (see United States government reports), and this should be taken as proof of the general accuracy of this class of private statements.

Dealing in "futures" has been shown by the authorities of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to have an effect "the opposite of prejudicial to the interests of cotton." This is in keeping with the usual effects of speculation.

In presenting what we have considered the causes of the agricultural crisis in the South, and the measures for the relief of the crisis, the nature of these causes must be duly considered. Several, we have seen, are worldwide in their operation and beyond our control. The chief causes have been of slow growth, and time is requisite for their removal. There is no specific remedy for the situation, which is due to many causes, and relief must come through measures from as many sources. Moreover, we live in an era of low prices, not only of cotton, but of wool, cereals and sugar, and the invention of devices to produce these things profitably at their present values will operate to keep prices low. The combined ingenuities of men have reduced the cost of producing all commodities, and as the cost of production is the basis of values, the latter must remain permanently low. If the South wishes to hold its place in the production of cotton it must consider and act upon this modern condition, as those industries must also do which hope to survive in the competition for producing iron and sugar.

## The New Industry.

Manager Waller of the Metropolitan Meat Company expresses himself as well pleased with the venture the company has made in manufacturing frankfurters, bologna, head cheese and liverwurst. These, together with hams, have been imported to the Islands for years, and customers have never been quite sure what they received for their money. Mr. Waller thinks the success he has met with in the introduction of this new industry is sufficient evidence of the quality of those made by his company.

## Funeral of Mrs. Kinney.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Kinney took place from the home of her son, Mr. W. A. Kinney, Kinan street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Montague-Turner and Mr. J. S. Webb sang during the ceremonies. A large number of friends followed the body to Nunanu Cemetery, where the interment took place.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See *The Times*, July 18, 1894.

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Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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The quality of the goods is not to be judged by the price, if it was, the china would not be worth toting home.

Tea Sets, 23 pieces, \$2.50  
Tea Sets, 32 pieces, \$3.12  
Tea Sets, 41 pieces, \$3.70  
Tea Sets, 50 pieces, \$4.31

Never heard of such prices in Honolulu—did you?

Breakfast sets should be in every house. We have them.

25 pieces at \$2.73  
37 pieces at \$4.04  
49 pieces at \$5.30  
73 pieces at \$7.83

These sets are in three patterns, blue, brown or plain white. The same for the dinner sets. Every piece perfect, no seconds in the entire stock.

Dinner Sets, 34 pieces, \$5.11  
Dinner Sets, 50 pieces, \$11.60  
Dinner Sets, 65 pieces, \$12.40  
Dinner Sets, 83 pieces, \$15.00

Exact change made. Telephone your orders to 56.

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**CHEAP**—true cheapness, is not in price but in value—and in value giving this store is known from Niihau to Hawaii. In short, the saving from other store's usual prices is a fourth, third or half. Is that worth while to you? It is to careful folks, house-keepers and hotel keepers.

We have oak bedroom sets at \$35—mahogany finish at \$115, the value is the same and cannot be duplicated in Honolulu. They are well made of the best quality seasoned lumber. Not old stock, but new arrivals and new designs. Our agents in the East are ever on the lookout for pretty furniture, and when found it is shipped to us. We number among our patrons the rich people of Honolulu; we like their patronage. But we cater to those who have not such a share of worldly goods and have furniture to please them.

For the next two weeks we will offer for cash, handsome hardwood sets at \$28. China closets, either round or square corners. Handsome sideboards at \$20. Chairs, straight backs and rockers. Solid oak and wicker chairs. The largest assortment in the city.

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# GREECE IS FIRM

Greek Admiral to Ignore Orders of Foreign Powers.

FIGHTING AT GATES OF CANEA

Christians and Moslems Cross Swords.

Lord Salisbury Defines Policy. Must Maintain British Interests.

LONDON, March 10.—Russia, Germany and Austria are pressing the other powers to apply coercion to Greece in regard to Crete.

Italy is understood to be willing to act with the powers named.

A joint report from the Consuls at Heraklion, in Crete, confirms the statement that 400 Moslems were massacred at Sitia, a seaport in the north of the island. Several children were wounded, one child having its ears cut off.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) in replying to the Metropolitan of Athens (Procopius Oeconomidis), who recently appealed to the Anglican and Russian Churches on behalf of the Cretans, says that "the members of the Church of England will pray to the Almighty to give the Cretans liberty and justice."

The Greek Admiral in Cretan waters has been instructed to ignore the orders of Admiral Canevaro, senior naval officer of the foreign fleets. Colonel Vassos, the Greek commander in Crete, has proceeded to the interior of the island. The Greeks are blockading the Ambracian Gulf. Prince George of Greece has been ordered to start for the frontier. The Greek flag-ship has accordingly left Crete.

There are 55,000 Turkish soldiers and 13,000 Greek troops on the Turco-Greek frontier. Sharp fighting has taken place at the gates of Canea, the Cretan capital, between the Christians and the Moslems. Sixty Turks were killed.

Speaking in the House of Commons last night, Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, said that before acting upon the decision to utilize the forces of the powers against Greece, Parliament should be consulted.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British bombarded Alexandria in 1882, and blockaded Greece in 1853, without giving notice to Parliament. The Government would not violate its traditions in pursuing a policy of liberty for Crete and Peace for Europe, and it was not prepared to imperil either by giving a pledge which might hamper the freedom of action at a critical moment.

Lord Salisbury expressed surprise at the insistence of sentiments and religious opinions. The Government, he said, occupied the position of trustees, and it was their duty to maintain British interests above everything.

## BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

Large Orders Placed in England and America.

Japan, says a London paper, is steadily forging ahead with her new railways and harbors. Moreover, we are receiving more than what some may deem an equitable share of the enterprising Jap's patronage. One British firm already holds an order for 72 locomotives, and several similar orders have gone to the United States simply because we could not complete in time, for Japan is in a great hurry to develop her new ideas. During 1896 Japan imported from this country \$1,700,000 worth of iron plate and bar, and Belgium received the next valuable amount of patronage with \$1,100,000 worth, and Germany comes a bad third. The new harbor at Osaka is to cost \$20,000,000, and is to be specially constructed with a view to the rapid embarkation of large bodies of men. Other harbors are contemplated on a similar scale on various parts of the coast, and the railway system is being thoroughly organized and rapidly extended.

## TRANSVAAL RAID.

One More Witness Examined by Committee of Investigation.

LONDON, March 9.—The committee appointed to investigate the Transvaal raid examined Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary to British High Commissioner for South Africa. In reply to questions put by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Graham John Bower said that in October, 1895, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, after pledging him to secrecy, informed him that it was probable that a rising would take place on the Rand.

Mr. Rhodes also told him that he intended to place a force at Pitsani, to assist in the rising if necessary, since the Imperial Government was so slow. Sir Graham John Bower testified that he did not inform Lord Rosemead (then Sir Hercules Robinson), Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, of what Mr. Cecil Rhodes had said.

## NEW GUINEA MASSACRE.

Men and Boys Murdered by Mambare Natives.

COOKTOWN, March 10.—Captain Whitten, of the schooner Ellangowan, who arrived from Samarai by the steamer Burdekin last Friday, has furnished a report of the Mambare massacre to the Governor of New Guinea. Captain Whitten states that he gained information of the murder of Charles Fry and Alfred Haylor and two boys from two Kerara and two Zo natives, who were employed by the murdered men. On the 7th January Fry and Hay-

lor left the police camp with six boys in two canoes to descend to the mouth of the river to await the arrival of the Ellangowan, due there about the 26th, at evening. They had reached Poi, a large village on the river. Their canoes were made fast, and they were preparing supper when the natives attacked them. As one of the boys came out of the house he was speared through the side and killed. Four boys had not into the smaller canoe, and had cut the painter and paddled out into the stream. Haylor swam out to them and got aboard.

The natives held the canoe in which were Fry and one of the boys and killed them. Haylor and then four boys paddled down stream and hid. In the morning the natives discovered them, and Haylor was killed, while the boys managed to escape. They were hunted for a month, and on the 5th of February swam out to the Ellangowan, which was anchored off Maelaren Harbor. Captain Whitten also supplied particulars of the murder of Mr. Green, the Resident at Mambare.

## RUSSIA AND SERBIA.

Offer to Supply Great Quantity of Rifles.

LONDON, March 11.—Russia has offered to supply Serbia with 120,000 magazine rifles, on credit, for its army. The Serbia Government has replied that it is anxious to adopt the latest pattern of rifle, and has not yet decided whether it will entertain the Russian offer.

## Legislation in Tonga.

TONGA, February 16.—An extraordinary piece of legislation has been enacted here recently in reference to the tenure of land. The land is held by all Europeans on lease from the Government, and up till the beginning of this year the rents were moderate, not to say low. Now a law has been enacted making the annual rent for all leases renewed to £2 per foot frontage for ground on the beach and £1 per foot frontage for ground inland. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed on account of the length of time it has taken to publish the law, six weeks having been allowed to pass from the date the law came into force to the date of its being gazetted; but more especially as a few of the knowing ones had in the meantime got their leases extended for a long term of years at the old rents, or at something very little above them. It is, however, exceedingly improbable that the law will ever be carried out. As it stands now, one firm alone would have its rent raised to £3,000 per annum.

## Moslems Protected.

LONDON, March 11.—A rescue party under Admiral Biliotti, the Italian naval commander, has succeeded in releasing 1,930 Moslems, including women and children, who were besieged at Candanos by Cretans. The Moslems have taken refuge on board an Italian transport.

At Sefino an armed rabble menaced a food convoy and burned a portion of the town. Admiral Biliotti found the town of Candanos surrounded by 6,000 insurgents. Incessant firing was being kept up on both sides. The Italian commander called upon a force from the European fleet, and a cordon of 600 soldiers was formed for the protection of the Moslem refugees, who embarked on an Italian transport and were landed at Canea.

## Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, March 8.—The steamer Syracuse has been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall. Of those on board the ill-fated vessel 40 were drowned. Heavy seas were running, and prevented the lifeboat from reaching the wreck.

The Syracuse was a steel-built screw steamer of 1,918 tons, built in 1884, owned by the Western Transit Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. Her dimensions were: Length, 267 feet; beam, 38 feet, 5 inches; depth, 15 feet, 8 inches.

## American Wool Trade.

LONDON, March 6.—The Bradford wool trade ridicules the statement that a strong syndicate of leading American purchasers hopes to be able to buy 1,000,000 bales of Australian and River Plate wool, by which transaction it expected to secure a profit of £1,000,000. The Bradford manufacturers declare that they are unaware of the formation of any such syndicate as that referred to.

## WILD SWAN ARRIVES.

Left Victoria March 13—List of Officers.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Capt. Macey Napier commander, arrived in port Sunday forenoon, 15 days from Victoria, B. C. She will remain in Honolulu about three weeks before continuing on her cruise south. Following is the report of the Wild Swan's trip from Victoria, kindly furnished by the ship's writer:

Slipped away from the buoy at Victoria 7 a. m. on the morning of March 13th. The weather was intensely cold, and the Wild Swan put to sea in a blinding snow storm. Rounded Cape Flattery at 4 p. m. on the same day, and when far out at sea with an eight-knot breeze behind, hoisted screw and made all sail. Put out in a southwesterly direction, hoping to catch a fair wind. In this the Wild Swan was successful. Fine weather was then her experience all the way to Honolulu. She used steam and sail alternately on the whole trip. More than half the distance was made under sail. The Wild Swan's officers are as follows:

Commander—Capt. Macey Napier. Lieutenants—W. D. Church and John Coke. Navigator—Samson Sladen. Paymaster—C. Ward. Surgeon—H. Marriott. Chief Engineer—H. Gainsford. Gunner—F. Blawett. Midshipmen—J. Cole and C. Usborne.

The Wild Swan was built at Glasgow in 1874, and cost £76,000. She is bark-

rigged, and is a smart-looking man-of-war. She was commissioned for the Pacific station to relieve the Champlain, December 6, 1894. Her arrival on the Pacific station was in March of 1895. She called at the following places: Las Palmas, St. Vincent, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, Panama and Corinto. In May of 1895 she went to Monterey, Cal., and was at Esquimalt from June 2d to November 21st. After being refitted at that place, she left for an extended sailing cruise into southern waters.

On September 23, 1896, the Wild Swan grounded at Callao. The U. S. S. Marion was there at the time, and her diver was sent to the assistance of the Britishers. The preliminary repairs made by this diver is recorded by the ship's writer of the Wild Swan as being "a remarkably fine specimen of underwater workmanship." At Fanning's Island the Englishman went aground again. This event was absurdly exaggerated in the press. A report in one of the American newspapers contained the following: "She is fast breaking up and her guns are being removed to shore."

In October, 1896, the Wild Swan went to Guayquil, Ecuador, where her men witnessed the great fire which occurred soon after arrival, and in which it is estimated \$35,000,000 went up in smoke. The Wild Swan rendered all the assistance possible. H. B. M. S. Comus and the Chilean man-of-war President Pinto were in the port of Guayquil at the same time.

On November 3d the Wild Swan left for Acapulco, sailing nearly all the way. After that, she called at San Diego, Cal., where she remained for two days, leaving at the end of that time for Esquimalt, which port she reached December 6th. There she was put on the dry dock to repair damages sustained on grounding at Callao. It was found that the outer portion of the bilge keel for the length of 12 feet was completely torn from the port side, the inner part being stove in and two iron frames twisted out of shape.

From Esquimalt the Wild Swan went to Nanaimo, B. C., the great mining center. On the same day she left for Courmayeur for target practice. She remained there until January 29, 1896, and then went to Vancouver. On February 5th the Wild Swan left for Esquimalt, where she remained until February 23.

There she received orders to proceed to Duncan Bay and neighborhood, her mission being to locate a supposed rock reported to have been seen by the skipper of a merchantman. Remained there for two or three days, but found no rock.

On February 26th the Wild Swan proceeded to Esquimalt again, where, on the morning of March 9th, she received a signal from the flag-ship to prepare for sea on Saturday, March 13th. Arrived at Honolulu as above.

## Waikuku Club.

The "Fifteen Club," an organization of the smart set of Waikuku, Maui, has elegant quarters over Hoffman & Vettesen's store. Dr. Armitage is president; C. E. Wells, vice president; Geo. Hons, treasurer.

There is a fine piano, billiard and card tables, a fine library and an abundance of periodicals and light literature in the club rooms.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Newcomb's class in modeling, at Kamehameha School, is making fine progress in work. The members exhibit some creditable specimens in the windows of the Pacific Hardware Company.

## Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

## HAND KER CHIEFS

A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imagin-



able. We bought them at a third off. So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each  
Prettier at \$1  
Prettiest at \$1.25

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woollens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards \$1  
Henriettas, 7 yards \$1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

## B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

## If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers;" but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can sit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

**Write for Samples And Compare Prices!**

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands." A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

## HOLLISTER & CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,  
La Espanola,  
La Africana,  
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.  
**J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:  
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.  
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia, Salt. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold on a fair, correct analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**  
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



## DEMERARA PLANTERS.

The Demerara Chronicle of February 3d contains the evidence taken before the Royal West India Commission, on the subject of the failing sugar industry. The evidence is voluminous and painful. It is the testimony of men, who were once rich but are now on the verge of bankruptcy. The prosperity of the country depended solely on sugar. One of the leading men testified that if that industry failed, *there would be no need of any government for the whites, as they would all leave the country.* The Commission asked why minor industries were not established. The reply was that some effort had been made to do so, but that everybody was interested in sugar, and minor industries had been pushed aside. The entire testimony is the wail of a community that trusted to one industry because it was profitable.

Commercial prosperity demoralizes a community. When men get fat and rich they stop thinking, and hate the men who do think. The very men who, by reason of their riches, and leisure, should do the thinking for the community, refuse to work out the solutions of the troublesome questions.

The prosperity of Demerara and other British colonies, arising out of sugar making, in the past, created a lethargy, so that no interest was taken in the probable future of sugar-making, in comparison with other industries.

The Demerara sugar planter, like all other sugar planters, took no "stock" in the reports and writings of men, who foresaw trouble. The sugar beet industry of Germany grew up before the faces of these men, but they did not see it. They did not even take the trouble to enquire about it until the German sugars were in the market, in competition with their own.

In the interesting evidence given before this important Commission, one prominent man stated that if the plantations were cut up into small farms, he believed that sugar cane could be bought by the mills more cheaply than it could be raised by the mill companies. The small farmers would sell below cost, and would still thrive.

At any rate, here is a sugar colony in great distress, and is teasing the Imperial Government for aid. The Imperial Government will not allow the price of sugar to be increased, artificially, because the poor people of India would suffer from it. If the planters of Demerara had swallowed a large dose of horse sense, twenty years ago, they would not be now hanging over the brink of the abyss of bankruptcy.

In spite of these many warnings our own community takes little interest in the minor industries, and creates no sentiment in favor of their vigorous development by the Government.

## LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS.

The advice Professor Maxwell gave the cotton planters of the Southern States in 1894, contains many suggestions that may be profitably considered by the people of this country. The farmers of the South, during the years of prosperity, put all their money and time into the cultivation of cotton. So long as they obtained a fair profit for their product they were happy and paid little attention to the forces at work which might some day land them in the sloughs of bankruptcy.

They bought their corn and provisions for the family and stable from the farmers of the North west and California, and tied themselves up to cotton. Cotton was everywhere, cotton was king.

The evil day came however, when in the crash of financial depression throughout the world, the farmers of the South found themselves hurried along in the downward current. Prices went down, their profits were cut off and Southerners suffered severely. They began to cry out. What was the cause of all this, and more important still, what should be done to relieve the situation? The awakening was a disagreeable one. Farmers found they had been so intensely interested in gathering the almighty dollar today, that they had made no preparation for the adversity of tomorrow. They had tied up to one product, hence when that product failed to produce revenue, they must go down with the crowd.

The people of Hawaii have the same possibilities staring them in the face. Intoxicated by the profits of today, Hawaii has put all its industrial eggs into the sugar basket. The people can't see the necessity of the Government spending money to experiment with diversified products, so long as sugar yields well and brings a good profit. Water cannot rise higher than its source and naturally the Government is slow to act.

Unless active steps are taken to induce more intensive farming and more diversified products, Hawaii, like the Southern States, will compare favorably with the man who awoke one morning and after looking about his room, and taking in the general disarranged aspect, remarked, "What an elegant time I must have had last night." The past was colored with brilliant lines, but the present and future were more disagreeable to contemplate.

## UNCLE SAM "SCOOPED."

We ask our readers' pardon for incessantly thrusting before them dry political and economic questions. We are, from the highest to the lowest, in the kindergarten of political experience and wisdom, and have much yet to learn. So are all other communities under similar conditions. It is not singular that it is so. Object lessons only, and not generalizations teach us. There is an instructive lesson in the relations of the United States with China. Comic history will hereafter tell it: "How Uncle Sam got left, or the double back-action trap."

Before the year 1868 Uncle Sam fondled the reserved Chinaman. He kissed his dear old pig-tail, filled up his glass and drank to his health, and like the affectionate Kanaka boys of the old times, exchanged trousers with him, as a mark of esteem and affection, and then asked favors. The Chinaman saw the butt end of a pistol in Uncle Sam's hip pocket. So he forced a smile, and signed a treaty in 1868, which recited (Article 5) that John Chinaman and Uncle Sam cordially recognized the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to another, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents.

This treaty was really an industrial trap. At the end of 18 years Uncle Sam found that he was caught like a rat in the very trap he set for John Chinaman. He danced about in rage, when the trap snapped on him. He squealed out, "Blast inherent and inalienable right of man to change his abode." Darn mutual advantages of free emigration! John Chinaman quietly looked on and said, "Didn't you set that trap to catch me? What are you

squealing about?" Uncle Sam only blubbered: "Let me out, let me out. I am caught. Dreadful, dreadful!" Stolid John Chinaman quickly opened the door of the trap, and a new treaty was signed in 1880, which provided that Uncle Sam might "limit, regulate or suspend the coming of Chinese, but may not absolutely prohibit it." Uncle Sam smiled once more and said: "Now, I have him. I played myself for a sucker once. No more of that."

But the new industrial trap had some mysterious double back-action, and Uncle Sam got caught again. So in 1892 he said to himself: "No more traps to catch John. I'll just knock him down and smash the treaty." Then the law was passed entirely excluding John from the great Republic. Uncle Sam asked his friend, the Supreme Court, about it, and the Court, "inspired by those lofty principles of justice which should pervade international law," solemnly replied: "You made a bargain by which you have made an ass of yourself. You may break it and unmake an ass of yourself. But this equitable doctrine only applies when you are stronger than the other fellow. Weak nations must not try to apply it."

The nations of the world, and the philosophers snickered at the American situation. The moral is, that nations and communities are shortsighted. Little Hawaii, even with the spectacle before her of Uncle Sam caught in the Chinese industrial trap, deliberately set up another little industrial trap for the Japanese, and is caught in it. As the rat said, under similar circumstances: "Blessed is the foresight that is equal to the hindsight."

Perhaps kind Uncle Sam will open the door of the trap in which Hawaii is held fast.

## MR. PARIS' GOATS.

If the statement made in another column is true, the conduct of Mr. J. D. Paris of South Kona, Hawaii, is open to grave suspicion.

No doubt he is tired of standing as a solitary sentinel, on the moral battlements of Kona, signalling day by day to the island world, that Satan is gobbling up everything in sight. He published not long since his signal to the effect that the Evil One was making terrible ravages in the school and census business. He has again waived to us with frantic energy, a storm signal, which reads that the E. O. has started a moral conflagration in the government road matters in Kona, and the district will soon be reduced morally to a black and hideous "aa." This last signal we did not exhibit to the public. We thought it was libellous. Under the defective laws of the Republic the Evil One is not excluded from our courts, and we do not care to be sued for libel. In our present critical condition the courts should not be asked to pass upon the momentous question, whether or not the E. O. is an alien, not entitled to counsel and judicial privileges, or is a resident with privileges.

If Mr. Paris has abandoned the watch towers and descended into the arduous profession of goat-raising, it must be that he has some far-reaching scheme. Does it involve the wellbeing of this Commonwealth? Or is it the new industry suggested by an observing tourist, who suggested that canned goat's meat might become more popular than canned corned beef of Chicago?

Captain King, the Minister of the Interior, is painfully aware of the great and increasing stock of empty tin cans in this Paradise of the Pacific, and of the possibility that in time these Islands may be submerged under their weight. If Mr. Paris will feed them to his goats he will discharge a nobler and more practical

function than he has in the past, by keeping his eye on the deadly work of Satan in the school and road business of Kona.

How goats may be preserved in tin cans, and at the same time, consume the tin cans in which they are preserved, is a purely abstruse scientific question, which our Kona reformer may solve with the aid of the astrological branch of the Social Science Society.

## ANNEXATION SUGGESTIONS.

The plaintive whine of a new-born annexationist, asking the Government to tell it how the new American administration stands on the subject of annexation, is highly amusing. Possibly the new-born notes that its arguments don't cut much of a figure, consequently seeks attention by making a noise. Hawaii will know something more definite regarding the outlook in the United States when the Australia arrives, and not till then.

There are many things that new-born annexationists cannot seem to appreciate. They fail to recognize that the Republican party has a great problem to take care of at home just at the present writing. The first duty of the administration is to secure a reform in the tariff. With the large number of disaffected silverites, the task of clearing the way for prompt tariff legislation in the extra session of Congress has occupied the time and attention of party managers since the complexion of Congress became positively known. The silverites are strong enough to block the way if they take the notion. Money and tariff are the two all-important subjects now before the United States Congress. Nothing will be gained by the annexation party by seeking to force their claims before the administration has fulfilled its first promise to the people.

At last accounts the silver wing of the Republican party had been sufficiently placated to merit the hope that the tariff bill would not meet with dangerous opposition. What changes may have occurred in two weeks, neither the Government or any person in the country can tell. The only thing to do at present is to keep cool and constantly on the alert.

It is not impossible that Senator Frye's bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the fortification of Pearl Harbor is a forerunner of Republican action in Hawaiian affairs. The nation whose flag floats over Pearl Harbor controls the Hawaiian Islands. The people here do not seem to recognize the power of the forces arrayed against Hawaii. They do not appreciate that many American advocates of "control" do not favor annexation. These advocates fear our population; and they want a larger infusion of Americans and less Chinese and Japanese before Hawaii is admitted to the possibilities of full statehood. This fear is unfounded. Yet it exists, just the same. The plan of the fearful ones would be to occupy Pearl Harbor as the first move of the annexation program, and follow in later years with more positive legislation. The friends of Hawaii in the United States Congress will gain annexation, if possible; if not, they will accept the next best thing.

We can only conjecture what the outcome will be. The pathway, from the Hawaiian standpoint, is clearly marked, however,—keep pegging away. We must be ready to act when the United States calls for action, and the new-borns must calm their uproarious spirit, remembering that the ambitious purp that yaps too much and at the wrong time is liable to feel the sharp end of his superior's whip.

## SCHOOLS IN KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

The quarterly meetings of the Sunday Schools was held Sun-

day in the Kawaiahao Church. There is much improvement in the singing. The generous rivalry for excellence produces good results. The Church, in its reconstructed state, is admirably adapted to its many uses.

One is absorbed at the suggestions in these melodious voices in a minor key, these notes of a slowly dying race.

The Indian stood on the slope of the Rocky Mountains, pointed eastwardly towards Denver, lying at his feet: "The white wave eats up the red wave," he said. The white race, standing at the Golden Gate, points westwardly, beyond the setting stars and cries with a trembling voice: "The yellow wave is coming to eat up the white wave." The poor Hawaiian, standing on these queer pinnacles of the sea, points eastwardly to the great white wave, and westwardly to the great yellow wave, both advancing in relentless sweeps, and moans: "The white wave and the yellow wave eat up the brown wave."

When these great surges finally strike together, where the Hawaiian stands, there will be no cry of pain, if the right is done, only the plaintive melodies of a dying people, who have done their part in the operation of human forces. It was the fiat before the morning stars sang together that so it should be. Kindly children of a gentle race, they will sleep like the Greeks, and the Romans, and Saracens, all in silence in the common earth, where God places all races.

The attempt of an evening paper to make an international affair out of the presence of Exile Honeck on board the U. S. S. Marion is the prettiest display of newspaper assninity ever made by the journal that at one time wanted to hang every man mixed up in the fiasco of 1895. Honeck enlisted in the United States Navy, and while he remains on the decks of the Marion he is fulfilling the terms of his voluntary exile as completely as if he were perched on the most northerly rock of the Northern Labrador. Furthermore he is subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Navy which give him a narrow field of action so far as his freedom in Hawaii is concerned. He cannot snap his fingers at the Hawaiian Republic unless he tips his cap to a superior American officer and asks to go on shore. There's not much freedom in that. What his status will be when he goes "on shore leave" is another question. One thing is certain, the officers of the Marion, if they have the usual common sense of American officers, will not direct the going and coming of one of their sailors in a manner that will bring them into unpleasant relations with a friendly government.

When we come down to the bottom of the anti-Asiatic proposition, the fact still stares us in the face that Japanese would never come to this country if they did not find employment. It is all very well to talk about the revision of treaties and requesting Japan to become the under dog, instead of the upper dog, as it now is, but such balderdash does not strike at the root of the problem. Japanese come to this country because they find work. Employment is found not alone on the plantations. The keen edge of Japanese competition is felt in nearly every trade, and it will become sharper and more clearly defined as those possessing the wherewithal to buy and to give employment select Japanese handwork, because it is a little cheaper.

When sound money advocates of New York, after thorough investigation, find that in many southern sections the most primitive methods of barter and trade obtain, the average citizen has a

clearer insight into the cause of the large Bryan vote in the South. William E. Dodge told the New York Chamber of Commerce that he had found many sections of the South and West where there was absolutely no money at all. One resident of a rich agricultural district happened to receive a \$50 bank bill. He could not get it changed in his own town, and spent four days driving about from town to town throughout the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills. Finally he had to send the bill to Richmond. Such a condition seems impossible, yet the story comes from an authoritative source. The average man draws the hasty conclusion that the character of the money used is at fault. Thinking men can see that a reform in the banking system would be a safer way of remedying the evil.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

The Sydney Morning Herald of March 11th publishes the following: Some of the Hawaiians want to become subjects of the United States. A while ago an agitation resolved itself into a deputation and got as far as the capital of the United States with a petition to be annexed, but the American authorities hesitated. It has but seldom happened that an independent State, so to speak, begs that its nationality may be extinguished and its people absorbed as subjects of a foreign power. But this is what is happening at Hawaii, if the reports which are reaching here by the mail steamers are correct. The Warrimoo, now in port, brings across the latest particulars of the reappearance in Honolulu of this desire for annexation. A letter puts it thus:—At the present time Hawaii is substantially an American country and, practically, is in American hands. It has been nourished by the immense aid of the Treaty of Reciprocity, yet, notwithstanding those advantages, a British colony of nearly half its size has grown up within it. With the powerful stimulus of an overwhelming British commerce calling here it seems certain that the latter nationality will outgrow the Americans unless this group is speedily adopted as a part of the Great Union. Annexation would result in pouring into Hawaii an influx of American population which will at once fix its destiny as the great western outpost and fortress of American domination over the commerce of the Pacific.

## IN A GARRET.

In a garret lived a poet—  
Fifteen stories high—  
Building had no elevator;  
All the world passed by.  
Never any bill collectors  
Bothered to him; for they  
Tolling to the fifteenth story,  
Perished on the way.  
"Clever chap"—so ran the verdict  
As the world passed by:  
"Genius merely means a garret  
Fifteen stories high!"  
—Atlanta Constitution.

## Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

## Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

## Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yonkers St., Ionia, Michigan.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents



## UNDER THE WHEEL

W. C. Achi's Father Killed by  
Tram Car.

HAD BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED

Expired at Chinese Hos-  
pital Shortly Afterward.

No Blame Attached to Driver.  
Necessity for Change  
in Law.

Shortly before 5 p. m. the father of W. C. Achi met with a distressing accident, which will probably result in his death. The man was a passenger on a tram car, and when in front of Capt. A. G. S. Hawes' home, in attempting to alight from the front platform, he slipped and fell under the car, the wheels passing over both legs diagonally from his knees to his ankles.

Dr. J. T. Wayson was summoned, and on his way to the scene of the accident he met Dr. Sloggett coming up from the wharf, and together they drove to the place. The injured man was found lying in the road, bleeding profusely. He was conveyed to the house of a native opposite, and after his injuries were examined, Dr. Sloggett ordered his immediate removal to the Chinese Hospital. As the limbs were ground to a pulp, it was found necessary to amputate them. Dr. Wayson returned to his office for his instruments, and Dr. Peterson telephoned for. In the meantime efforts were made to stop the hemorrhage and make the man comfortable.

Both limbs were amputated below the knee by Dr. Sloggett and Dr. Wayson, and in the absence of an operating table at the hospital, the operation had to be performed while the patient sat in a chair. A telephone message to Dr. Sloggett at 9:30 brought out the information that the man had died a few minutes before.

Notley, the driver of the car, stated to a reporter for the Advertiser that the man did not wait for the car to stop; that he jumped and struck a telephone post. The concussion threw him under the wheels.

A Government official, speaking of the accident to Mr. Achi, said: "Notley may not be criminally responsible for the man's death, but there is certainly no excuse for his allowing the man to jump off the car when it was going at a rapid rate. I have seen drivers of cars laugh heartily at Chinamen and Japanese when they jumped from the front platform of cars while in motion and fell down. The drivers, some of them, at least, think this is great sport. In some places it is against the rules of tramway companies and even against the law for passengers to leave the car, except by the rear platform, and the same rule should be in force here. I have seen cars made with the front platforms closed. I am in favor of having a law passed closing the front platforms of the cars here."

## IMPROVED ORDER RED MEN.

Meeting for Organization Last  
Night—Arrangements Made.

About 12 years ago there was a well established order of Red Men in Honolulu, but something happened, and the order died out. Henry Smith was one of the members who took a great interest in the order and who looked out for the paraphernalia when the lodge went out of existence. A few of those who were members of the old order have recently agitated the movement for reorganization, and last night the third preliminary meeting was held and much solid work done. With the exception of the election of officers, the organization was completed last night, and it is probable that at least 25 charter members will be enrolled. A hall committee was appointed, and it is expected that a suitable room will be found, so that the order may be regularly instituted during the time the Australia is in port, as there are several members on that steamer, and it is believed that one of them holds the authority to institute tribes under the jurisdiction of the grand tribe of the State of California.

Among the charter members of the local tribe are several enthusiastic secret society men, and there is no doubt they will assist in keeping the tribe up to the top notch at all times. At a meeting last night Charles Weatherwax, a tribesman, acted as chairman and J. F. Eckhardt officiated as secretary. The new tribe will be named Kamehameha.

## NEW ROLLING STOCK.

Additions to Plant of Oahu Rail-  
way Company.

Business in the car department of the O. R. & L. Co. is very brisk just at the present time, and from the indications now, there is a prospect that it will remain just as it is for some time to come. A large increase in freight traffic, incidental to natural development, the starting up of the new plantation, and a bright outlook for the future of the road has necessitated a large increase in the rolling stock.

The first addition to the present equipment is five box-cars of 40,000 pounds capacity, all thoroughly started two weeks ago. Mr. Hughes, the master carpenter, expects to have them in service in three weeks' time. There is an air of strength and stability about these cars, patent to the most casual

observer, which makes it appear that they could be rolled down a mountain's side without incurring much damage. The body of the car is so trussed that it is capable of sustaining a load of 60,000 pounds. The lumber in the cars is principally Nor-west, with some of the wood of the islands to give them an Hawaiian touch. The wood is all thoroughly seasoned and treated liberally over covered and exposed surfaces with carbolineum. The cars will be equipped with storm-proof doors, and the Westinghouse automatic airbrake, and everything connected with, the trucks excepted, have been made at the O. R. & L. shops.

Immediately after the five cars mentioned above have been completed, work will begin on 10 60,000-pound platform cars. It is the intention of the General Superintendent to have the cars so constructed that they will carry 30 tons of coal or other material to plantations and take the same amount of sugar back, thereby saving the expense of hauling empty cars. It speaks very highly for the officials of the O. R. & L. Co. that they are being built for operation here. They can prove nothing but a success.

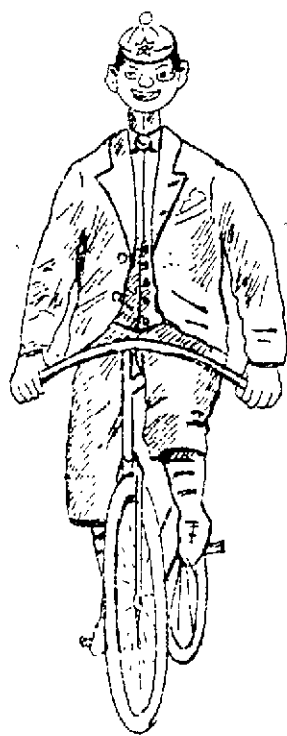
With an eye to the future, Mr. Dillingham has taken advantage of some of the latest improvements in railroad—improvements that diminish expense—and has ordered the trucks for all the cars from the Missouri Car and Tramway Company, at St. Louis. The trucks are what are known as the American steel foundry truck, and although it is only a few years since they were first introduced, the manner in which the States are adopting them prove their superiority over all others. One large road had a number of them in service, and during four years not one cent was spent on their maintenance. The principal feature about these trucks is the entire absence of wood, cast iron, steel and wrought iron entering principally into their construction. Even the brake beams are iron. The principal, or carrying member, is made of basic steel, which has a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds to the square inch, and in case of distortion by wrecks, it can be heated and restored to its original shape.

It is the intention of the company to erect larger shops soon; also, a planing mill, as the present condition of trade will demand a large increase in rolling stock during the next few years.

## IN FAR YOKOHAMA.

Two Honolulu Boys at a Bike  
Smoker.

Jamie Wilder and Hugh Gunn have "doubled up" and are making the people in Yokohama who attend social gatherings laugh and laugh again. There was a smoking concert given



RAH! RAH! RELIANCE.

there on the 8th inst. by the Reliance Bicycle Club, in which both young men took active part.

A program was received here on the last steamer by Mr. George Smith, and from the list of selections and decorations there must have been considerable mirth among the audience as each number was rendered. Judging from the names of those who took part there are few Japanese on the roll of membership of the club.

The reputation of Mr. Wilder as a fun maker is as well known in Japan as in Honolulu and his services are always in demand. Mr. Gunn was always a great social favorite in Honolulu and frequent advice from Yokohama contain the information that he is quite as great a favorite there.

The program just received is embellished on the first page with pictures of men smoking, a man on a wheel and three others on a tricycle. The next two pages, containing the program, have a border of imps on wheels, several of them showing the "Sylvia" hump. The last contains a portrait of Jamie without his glasses and another of Hugh with his mustache shaved off. The likenesses are said to be excellent.

Mr. Gunn was one of the Reliance Glee Club who sang on this occasion the familiar Southern Camp meeting song "Shine On" in the first part and "Keep in de Middle of de Road" in the second. The only Jamie warbled "Patsy Branigan" in the first part and in the finale he appeared with Mr. Gunn in an Hawaiian sketch.

## Circuit Court News.

Judge Carter approved the accounts of Bruce Cartwright as trustee of the estate of Emma Kalelelanani.

In the case of Kaakau et al. vs. Jasper Silva, et al. counsel consent to Commissioner's report and bill of expense for surveying.

In the case of William M. Mahuku vs. Antone Rosa, the defendant filed an answer to plaintiff's motion to show cause why he had not paid into Court \$2,059.67. The defendant also prays for an extension of time.

A motion was made Saturday to as-

sign the case of Kuang Hin vs. Wong Yui et al. for hearing.

The heirs of the James Kukuna estate made a motion Saturday to order the administratrix of the estate to show the course she intends pursuing towards settlement. The court entertained the motion. Counsel for the administratrix made an explanation, and the Court allowed the matter to rest.

Judge Perry denied a motion for a new trial yesterday in the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. C. J. Sherwood. Mr. Creighton for the defendant noted exceptions.

By stipulation the case of Frank Telles vs. Albert and Sarah Trask will come up for trial April 1.

The bond of J. Alfred Magoon as guardian of Fred Aug. Wenner was filed and approved.

A petition for letters of administration of the estate of the late John H. Paty was filed by E. A. Mott-Smith, and May 1 was set for hearing the petition.

## KNOTTY PROBLEM

To Decide What J. G.  
Waibel Shall Pay.

Has Paid Two Licenses—May Be  
Called Upon For  
a Third.

The matter of licenses for commission men and traveling agents is attracting the attention of the authorities, and it looks now as though a test case will be brought by the Government to decide just what rights a man has who takes out a dealer's license. The law is that a man who sells from sample must pay a license fee of \$500; then there is a trader's license of \$50. Some commission merchants pay the latter and others the former; it depends entirely on the nature of the business.

When J. G. Waibel, manager of the J. G. Waibel Company, on Fort street, near King, started business some time ago, he applied for and received a wholesaler's liquor license, for which he paid \$500 and a trader's license, which cost him \$50 more. In addition to this amount, the stamp fee amounted to \$12.50. This, Mr. Waibel believed, entitled him to carry on business in Honolulu.

On Thursday last he received a note from the Marshal, requesting him to call at his office. In the interview which followed, Mr. Waibel was told that there was a question whether he did not come under the head of the law governing commercial travelers, and the matter would have to be submitted to the Department for a decision. Mr. Waibel took the stand that he could not be both merchant and commercial traveler, and if the law applied to him, it must also apply to every store-keeper in Honolulu who employed men to tour the islands and make sales. A decision in the case will be handed down in a day or two, and Mr. Waibel will then know how he is to be classed.

In the case of "Shilling's Best" Baugh, who sells entirely from samples, a fee of \$500 is charged by the Government, but he is not allowed to sell outside of Honolulu. There are other men, commission agents, who pay only the \$50 fee, and yet sell by samples.

"It is probably to reach these men," said a dealer yesterday, "that a test may be made of Waibel's case, and if he is obliged to pay an additional \$500 license, I do not see how the Government can avoid charging every merchant in Honolulu, who sends out drummers, the same sum. The law was made to protect merchants from people who came here from the United States with cheap stuff and sold it in competition with merchants who contribute toward the expenses of the Government."

"If these merchants have to pay a drummer's license, it is their own fault. For years past the big dealers and manufacturers in the United States have been sending drummers to Honolulu. If the men are known, they engage with a local house for a few weeks, get a letter to the effect that they are in the employ of Brown, Jones & Co. of Honolulu, and go out on the road. That letter covers a multitude of sins, for none of the drummers have ever been interfered with by the authorities."

The outcome of this case of the J. G. Waibel Company will be watched with considerable interest by the merchants and commission men, as it is generally understood that Mr. Waibel has complied with the law in every respect.

## GLEANERS' NOVELTY.

To be Introduced at Next Society  
Meeting.

A novelty in the way of entertainments will be introduced at the next meeting of the Gleaners' Society in May. Four little children are to be posed and surrounded by a frame to set off the picture. Persons are asked to guess who the children are. Those making the most correct guesses will be awarded a prize.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

Plan to Put Sugar Business Under  
Government Control.

The Japan Gazette says in a recent issue Deputy Jaures, the brilliant leader of the Socialists in France, has proposed that the Government manipulate the sugar industry as a monopoly, as it does tobacco, lucifer matches and stamps, and as it is contemplating also, alcohol. Holland has partly solved the matter; the home price of sugar being so enormous, due to taxation, she decreed its reduction, hence

a sudden increase in sales and, naturally, of revenue, while the bounty has only to be paid on one-half the quantity hitherto exported. It is that plan, moved as an amendment, to the project of the Government and the budget commission, that the deputies have voted. But they can as readily vote the other way if the Cabinet threatens to resign. It must be borne in mind that the Prime Minister is an ultra-protectionist, and will soon have to "face the music" with the United States; then it will be diamond cut diamond.

## Dredger Doings.

The steam dredger was drawn up on the beach near the Fish Market yesterday for the purpose of having a new cutter put in. This will arrive by the Australia. With the old cutter the dredger went about one-third of the way from the Pacific Mail wharf to the newly-built wall, dredging to the requisite depth. The remainder of the two-thirds will average about 15 feet. The new blade will finish the job. The old dredger will be set to work today lifting out large rocks and other material.

## Mr. Paris' Goats.

MR. EDITOR:—The goats belonging to J. D. Paris, of Kona-waena, are a perfect nuisance to some of the neighbors. As they are so numerous, may be they cannot be kept under control. We hope that a rise in the price of goat skins may induce the owner to kill them. VICTIM.

## Hawaiian Work.

Foreman Fogarty has in his possession a figure of a missionary, with gown and garb of a preacher carved and painted on the vertebrae of an ox. It was dug up in the excavations near Nuuanu stream, and is in a perfect state of preservation.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. John L. Graham is expected to return by the Australia today.

On and after April 1 Drs. Cooper and Raymond will occupy the offices of Dr. McGrew on Hotel street.

Timely topics on cleanliness is something that will interest every one. See Hawaiian Hardware Company's ad.

Japanese Consul Shimamura and Minister Damon called aboard the United States ship Marion yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff John H. Coney, of Kauai, will return to his home in Lihue by the steamer W. G. Hall today.

W. W. Dimond is selling China breakfast, dinner and tea sets, plain or decorated at low prices. Read his ad.

E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney General, has tendered his resignation on account of a desire to devote his time to literary work.

There were over 50 guests at the chowder party of Minister and Mrs. Damon at Moanalua Saturday. The Hoffman party was present.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper came up from the McGrew home in Aiea, yesterday morning. They will leave for the Coast on the Monowai of April 1st.

Inspector Bicknell has been appointed to fill the place in the statistical department of the Custom House, left vacant by the promotion of Mr. Turner.

Ehlers & Co. have a large assortment of linen hemstitched handkerchiefs at a third off. American cotton goods in imitation cloth patterns, seven yards for \$1.

The Bishop of Honolulu has appointed the Rev. V. H. Kiteat, warden of Iolani College. The appointment gives much satisfaction to the patrons, as well as to the pupils of the school.

Deputy Sheriff J. H. Coney, of Kauai, came from the Garden Isle on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning, in charge of three prisoners—two Chinamen and a native. The men are notorious criminals, two having been jailed recently.

P. Maurice McMahon the stenographer left for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

terday morning. He has been appointed stenographer in Judge Hitchcock's Court. Mr. McMahon will be a valuable addition to the athletic circle of Hilo. He and Ed Hapat, formerly of Punahou, will make a good team.

It seems to be getting quite the thing for young ladies to ride on the platforms of street cars instead of inside. Two or three times recently have ladies been seen at night time to be out on the platforms. Last night, about 8 o'clock, two white dresses and carnation leis on their hats were seen sitting on the hind dashboard of a car, riding up Fort street.

A young man living in Nuuanu Valley near the native church, called at the police station last night and reported a Royalist meeting at that place. He inquired if any officers were going to be sent up, and was answered by the captain of the watch that as long as everything was being conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, there was no need of any officers.

Dr. and Mrs. Walters, of Lihue, Kauai, will leave for England on the Monowai, arriving here from the Colonies on Thursday, April 1st. Dr. and Mrs. Walters will remain away for six months. The former's place as Government physician will be taken by Dr. Watt, who arrived on the islands recently and who was especially sent for by Dr. Walters.

## LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

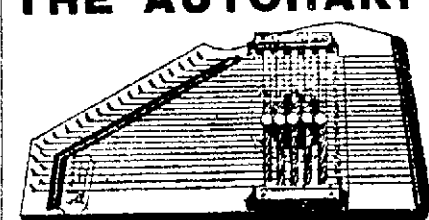
## LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

## What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked,  
And we answer—

## THE AUTOHARP.



No. 23.

## A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat pasteboard boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

## WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

## TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLAIKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lihue, Kauai Bay and Makena the same day, Maui, Kure, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon. LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Mar 26	Friday	Aug. 29
Tuesday	Apr. 6	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Friday	Apr. 16	Friday	Sep. 10
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Friday	May 7	Friday	Oct. 2
Tuesday	May 18	Tuesday	Oct. 12
Friday	May 28	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	June 18	Friday	Nov. 12
Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	July 9	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	July 30	Friday	Dec. 25
Tuesday	Aug. 10		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*.  
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makena, and Kure the same day; Makena, Maui Bay and Lihue the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	May 14	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	June 4	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	June 25	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	July 6	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	July 16	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Dec. 31
Tuesday	Aug. 17		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Paumotu and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.  
No freight will be received after 3 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.  
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.  
C. L. WRIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for
from S. Francisco	San Francisco or Vancouver.	from S. Francisco	San Francisco or Vancouver.
1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.
On or about	On or about	On or about	On or about
Australia ..	Mar 30	Monowai ..	Apr 1
Coptic ..	Apr 8	Gaelic ..	Apr 3
Mariposa ..	Apr 8	Australia ..	Apr 7
Warrimoo ..	Apr 16	Doric ..	Apr 23
Rio Janeiro ..	Apr 17	Miowera ..	Apr 24
Australia ..	Apr 27	Alameda ..	Apr 29
Monowai ..	May 6	China ..	May 4
Peking ..	May 8	Australia ..	May 5
Miowera ..			



FOR NEW ARMORY PEACE EVER MORE

Matter Now in Hands of Committee.

OFFICERS MEETING YESTERDAY

Colonel Fisher Believes in Benefit and Bazaar.

One Military Man Says That Government Does Not Encourage Members of the N. G. H.

There was a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment at Headquarters yesterday, called for the purpose of considering the Armory project. The subject was discussed from every point of view, and then placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Maj. J. Walter Jones and Capt. E. O. White, with power to formulate a plan of procedure. Colonel Fisher was seen after the meeting and expressed himself enthusiastically of the scheme.

"There is really nothing in our military life to induce the young men of Honolulu to enlist in the volunteer service. Practically, there is no place for them to go at nights where military matters are talked over. In the United States, it is the amusements provided by the various companies, which take young men into the service. The armories are fitted up so that they will attract the men. Gymnasiums are to be found in nearly all of them, and the members of the companies find a great deal of sport night after night. An armory in Honolulu would not cost a great deal, even if built of stone; the Government owns the quarries, and the expense of the stone would merely be the cutting and cartage.

"What we want is the nucleus of an armory fund, and if the soldier boys will take hold of it, we can get it in short order. Professor Bristol has offered us a benefit on any night we may select, and the terms are advantageous. I feel that we can make \$300 or \$400—perhaps more—in this way. The committee has the matter in charge, and will decide what will be done. There are a dozen different ways of securing the money, but we need co-operation. I believe, for instance, that we could give a bazaar at the Drill Shed that would net us \$2,500. Every one would be interested in it, and the ladies of Honolulu would lend their aid in the way of making fancy articles. I would not be surprised if we could clear \$3,000 in two weeks. That, together with what we would make out of the benefit tendered by Professor Bristol, would give us the start we require. I do not believe it would be necessary for us to wait until we had raised the entire sum before beginning the building.

"If we can increase the volunteer force and bring it up to a higher standard of excellence, there would be no occasion for such a large active force as the Government now maintains. One company of men is all that would be needed under pay, and the volunteers could fill the gap at a considerable saving to the taxpayers."

It is probable that if every man in the National Guard took as much interest in the military as does Colonel Fisher, the armory would be built. But they do not, and they lay the blame of their lack of interest entirely to the action of the Government in bestowing its patronage. The men who are out of work, and some of those who have employment say there is no encouragement for the men to join the military. One man said yesterday, and he happens to be one of the employed:

"No one has a deeper interest in the affairs of the National Guard of Hawaii than I, but what use is there in these men giving their time and services to the Government without some return? If there is a position vacant in any department, the plum drops in to the lap of a member of the Citizens' Guard or one of the Sharpshooters' Company, neither of which body calls the men out to drill or parade. They meet once a week for inspection and election of officers and occasionally shoot in target matches, that is all."

"I do not wish to imply that men should go into the military merely to secure employment, but I think the men who volunteered their services in '93 and '95 when the Government was in doubt about its need, should have the preference. Here the other day, when the Japanese were refused a landing, and it was necessary to employ extra guards at quarantine, policemen were given the job at an extra pay of \$3 per diem. Then when the lot from the Sakur Maru was rejected the policemen were again assigned to duty there, and kept until somebody kicked. Then they were relieved by members of the Citizens' Guard. First Regiment men, who were out of work, were given the marble heart, as usual. To me it looks as though there is an under current working against the volunteers, and if this surmise is correct, there will be little show for an armory in Honolulu.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefore, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it. O. R. Downes, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Bonson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

(Continued from First Page.)

court and at the same time keep it from becoming unwieldy, would require some concession alike from Great Britain and from small ones. Among the nations that are civilized enough to co-operate in such an undertaking no more than thirteen have a population of 15,000,000.

If each of these were entitled to one justice, and avoided itself of the privilege, there would be a fair working number, and the smaller states—justly more numerous—were allowed to unite for the choice of justices on the basis of the average population of the great powers, or even on a 15,000,000 basis, it is not probable that enough of them would do so to inconveniently increase the number. These small states would have most to gain from a court able to protect them. Monaco, with only 7,000 inhabitants, might never furnish a justice, yet, in asserting its rights and obtaining redress of its wrongs it would stand on an equality with the German Empire.

Before such a court the difficulty of agreeing upon issues and methods of procedure would be met by rules of law with which litigant nations would have to comply or be defaulted like ordinary suitors. All English-speaking peoples have substantially the same system of jurisprudence, the English common law. They also have substantially the same equity system, largely derived from the Roman law. Broadly speaking, the Latin nations are governed by the Code Napoleon and by common law derived in part from the Roman law and in part of later growth. The same general principles of justice, more or less, pervade all legal systems and are recognized throughout the civilized world. With these principles supplementing international law as at present developed, and with liberal powers to establish rules of procedure and practice, it seems to me that the result might be an international system of jurisprudence as harmonious and complete in regard to the few subjects within its province as any that now exists within the narrower limits of a civilized nation.

No doubt the court could be aided by legislation, and the treaties from which it derived its existence might also provide for a congress of nations to be held at stated periods, say every five years. "The parliament of man, the federation of the world," as one general government, belongs to the far distant future. The time is not yet at hand when a single congress can pass general laws for the civilized nations, or when a single supreme court can interpret and enforce them. The court and congress suggested would not contemplate anything of the kind. If they did, they would fall in everything from attempting too much. They would have nothing to do with the internal affairs of any nation. Their power would bear no analogy to the numerous and varied powers of our national congress and supreme court over the several states, and, while it would be unprecedentedly great, the tension would be relieved by the fact that the lines in which it could be exercised would be unprecedentedly narrow. Each nation would be regarded as a unit, an individual, absolutely independent of and superior to both court and congress, except when one individual trespassed on the rights of another.

The world's court could not be tempted, flattered or overawed as if it were a mere board of arbitration consisting of one or three crowned heads. It would be omnipotent for the enforcement of its decrees. Its decision would be the solemn verdict of the world, the moral effect of which would be irresistible. Behind it would also be the irresistible physical force. There are men in the United States who are more powerful than any feudal baron ever was richer than any king; yet not one of them would think of forcibly resisting the judgment of a justice of the peace, for behind the petty magistrate is the sheriff, behind him the posse comitatus, behind it the state militia, and behind it the military resources of 70,000,000 of people. Few laymen have any idea of the power even of a justice of the peace to summarily punish for contempt. An international court certainly would be invested with powers correspondingly great.

Suppose that the leading nations, or only four or five of them, should create such a court, and that one of them should put itself in contempt. Suppose that the United States should annex the little republic of San Domingo by force and against its will. Suppose that San Domingo should bring its action at law against the United States and recover judgment. Suppose—and this is the most violent supposition of all—that the United States, intent on suicide, should not heed the order of the court. Suppose that the court should issue requisitions on the Czar of Russia for 2,000,000 men as fast as they could be enlisted, armed and equipped; on the Emperor of Germany for as many more; on the President of the French Republic for a like number; on Queen Victoria for 200 battle ships. Suppose that the court should then appoint as its high sheriff the most distinguished soldier in Europe and should place in his hands a writ of restitution. Could the United States prevent the service of the writ? Is there a nation on earth that would dream of resistance under such circumstances?

If the United States, Great Britain and one or two other of the leading continental powers should unite to establish an international court on the lines above suggested, the other civilized nations would be morally speaking compelled to join them. Wars between parties to the treaty would be next to impossible, and wars between other nations would become so needless that they would sink in general estimation to the plane of wholesale murder and for that reason, if for no other, would be next to impossible.

If international wars were interdicted like private wars, and outrages upon nations were repressed like outrages upon individuals, there would

be no occasion for international congresses or courts to consider the question of standing armies. It would settle itself. The pecuniary burden of maintaining millions of men who could neither be used for aggrandizement nor needed for defense would be a sufficient inducement to disband them.

Europe would still require several hundred thousand soldiers as national and international police, and the remaining millions could be disbanded so gradually as to make increase in the supply of labor less than the increased demand incident to rapidly increasing prosperity. If military and naval expenditures were reduced to \$250,000,000 a year the crushing burden of taxation would be materially lightened, and if 2,000,000 men were ultimately returned to the productive industries of peace it would be lightened still more. A hitherto unknown feeling of security and confidence would enable the nations to fund their debts at lower rates of interest, and to gradually pay them off, and would also lead to larger investments of capital and to more universal and more remunerative employment of labor.

Trial by wager of battle was introduced into England by the Norman conquest, and was maintained for centuries with great pomp and ceremony. It was in the nature of an appeal in civil, criminal and military causes, and in civil causes was the last and most solemn resort to try title to real estate. Before the judges, clothed in their scarlet robes, each combatant swore that his cause was just and that he used no sorcery or enchantment. The battle lasted until the stars appeared in the evening or until one of the parties was killed or "pronounced the horrible word 'craven,' by which he became infamous." As late as 1818, in the case of Ashford vs. Thornton (Barnwell & Alderson's Reports, vol. 1, p. 495), the English Court of King's Bench solemnly held that the defendant was entitled "to this his lawful mode of trial," the chief justice, Lord Ellenborough, saying: "The general law of the land is in favor of the wager of battle, and it is our duty to pronounce the law as it is and not as we may wish it to be. Whatever prejudice, therefore, may exist against this mode of trial, as it is the law of the land, the court must pronounce judgment for it."

We can hardly realize that this absurd method of trying title to a farm was recognized by English law from the Norman conquest to the birth of Queen Victoria; yet if France and Germany were to try title to Alsace and Lorraine tomorrow they would repeat it at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. Each nation would solemnly appeal to God and put its trust in smokeless powder.

I am no Quaker. There have been and again may be times when the only road to peace will be through the hell of war, when the shedding of man's blood will be the first duty of man, but it does seem to me that the irrepressible conflicts of the future are likely to be social rather than international, and that the world is becoming too cosmopolitan, and its selfishness too enlightened, for civilized nations to much longer continue to dwarf themselves and squander their resources as they are now doing.

In the past the great prizes of life have come from the bloody victories of man over man; in the future they will come from the bloodless victories of man over nature. Ages of military glory must give place to ages of discovery and invention. We call Edison a prodigy; he is merely a pioneer.

E. P. DOLE.

HELD FOR TRIAL

Three of Maui Japanese Out on Bail.

Death of Mrs. Smith—General News of the Week on Maui.

MAUI, March 27.—The trial of the five Japanese accused of the murder of the Spreckelsville interpreter, was postponed from Monday (the 22d) to Wednesday (the 24th). On that day the prosecution was represented by Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole and Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, while Attorneys Paul Neumann and S. F. Chillingworth conducted the defense. After the examination of witnesses, which was prolonged into Thursday (the 25th), the Judge acquitted one and committed three, a nolle prosequi having been entered in the case of the fifth prisoner. The bail of the three was fixed at \$2,000 each. There were about 50 Japanese present during the trial in the Waikuku Court House.

Misses Every and Berg made a trip to the "Palace of the Sun" during the week. The well-known guide, Sam Sniffen, was in charge of the party.

Monday (the 22d) occurred the funeral of Mrs. James K. Smith of Huelo, which was largely attended by relations and friends. She was the daughter of Thomas Emmesley, Huelo's pioneer coffee planter. A husband and eight children mourn their loss.

J. H. Woodhouse, Jr., of Honolulu, has been the guest of Louis von Tempisky of Kula for a week and more.

Maui's school children have been delighted with copies of the first number of "Hawaii's Young People." The monthly paper bids fair to be most popular among the boys and girls.

Inspector General Townsend has finished Hana District. He will spend next week in Makawao.

F. Wittrock, of Hana, has been appointed on the Board of Registration for the Island of Maui, in the place of H. H. Baldwin who could not serve, owing to business reasons.

George Dunn of Lahaina is spending the week on Molokai collecting taxes. On Monday (the 29th) Dr. Aiken of Oahu will depart for a several months' visit to California.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. King made a raid on a Kula distillery Monday night.

He captured a Chinese and his "moon-shining" apparatus. Recently a piece of good horseflesh, belonging to Wm. Goodness, of Wailuku, is often seen speeding along Makawao roads. Perhaps it's preparatory for the Fourth of July races.

Divers are still at work on the wrecked of the Lealt bringing up coal. She has one anchor out, which holds her in position.

The brig Lurline, M. J. McLeod master, arrived in Kahului the 22d, 10 1/2 days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for H. C. Co.

The schooner H. N. Kimball, Gut-tousen master, departed on the 24th for San Francisco, laden with Paia and Mamakunapoko sugar.

Weather: Heavy winds, with scanty showers now and then.

Are You Puzzled

At the reason why our store is constantly crowded with customers? If so, you can solve the mystery by calling on us and making a purchase of any goods in our line.

We deal in none but

PURE

and strictly first-class goods in all of the various branches

Our Prescription Department is complete in every particular. We dispense none but

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and reliable remedies, compounded by competent pharmacists. We solicit your difficult prescriptions.

Our clerks are obliging and painstaking; the interest of the customer is ever kept in mind. We want your trade today, tomorrow, and forever.

If you are in need of

DRUGS

Don't forget that we can satisfy your wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our part in saying that our patrons appreciate the treatment they have received at our hands during the past twenty-five years. We have labored to serve them honestly and faithfully.

We like all kinds of customers, but have a 10 per cent preference for those paying cash.

Hollister Drug Co.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

TIMELY TOPICS

ON CLEANLINESS.

It is seldom one hears of a hardware firm stocking soap. This is just what we are doing, for the reason that just as hardware is calculated to soil and harden the hands, a good soap will have an entirely different effect.

We have a stock sufficient to wash the islands out to sea, and having just discovered that such a quantity is dangerous to keep, we have decided to rid ourselves of it at such prices that we anticipate the whole country will wear a clean face for some time to come.

The name of Colgate in connection with soap is world-renowned. Yet who ever heard of the famous Cashmere Boquet and Jockey Club soaps! being sold at 35 cents per cake; or of Glycerine Rosodora, Honey or Cuticura being disposed of at 20 cents. Medicated Tar 15 cents and Rose and Castile at 10 cents.

A cool shave is a luxury. The Demulcent shaving soap selling at 10 cents will keep your skin healthy and cool, free from the unsightly blotches and pimples so frequently observed on the faces of the careless.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 28x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

W. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for March, 1897.

Notes on Current Topics.

Beet and Cane Sugars—Live and Let Live.

Successful Grafting of Sugar Cane.

Hawaiian National Finances and Population.

Fertilizer Control.

The Outlook for Coffee.

Profit Sharing.

Sugar Review for 1896.

The Sugar Industry in British Ceylon for 1896.

Cash or Credit.

Labor on Plantations—A Plea for the Abolition of Penal Contracts.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., Publishers.

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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Edinger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Hosiery, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Corsets, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Lace and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causitic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine. Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Morant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## SOCIETY

Minister and Mrs. Damon gave a delightful chowder party at their home in Moanalua last Saturday as a farewell to the captain and officers of the United States ship Alert. Among those present were: Captain Hanford and officers of the U. S. S. Alert, Mons. Vossion, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Mills, Mons. Vizzavona, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. F. R. Day, Rev. D. F. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. T. R. Walker, and a number of others.

A jolly bicycle party for Miss Hoffman, Miss Smith and Mr. Southard Hoffman was the event of Monday evening. Some thirty devotees of the wheel gathered at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert, Alaka street, and after riding around the Hawaiian Hotel square once or twice, to hear the music by the Hawaiian band, took a spin out to Waikiki. Returning, the party was met by other people invited to the house, and there all joined in a supper calculated to gladden the hearts of even the most fastidious.

Mr. and Mrs. Melancthon M. Hurd gave a bowling party at their home on the Plains Monday afternoon. The party was divided into sets of four, and the game proceeded with a great deal of gusto. Refreshments were served on the lawn.

Miss Mist won the ladies' prize, a handsome koa card receiver, formerly the property of Queen Emma; Mr. George Potter won the gentlemen's prize, two volumes of F. Marion Crawford's "Casa Braccio."

Miss Harriet Lewers gave an engagement dinner Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Bernice Halstead and Dr. R. H. Reid. The decorations for the occasion were artistic and appropriate. The guests were: Dr. J. H. Raymond, Edwin Par, Olaf Sorenson, Mr. Penhallow, Miss Lillian Paris, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington.

The Newell party will return to the city from Kauai on the W. G. Hall tomorrow. They will remain here for a fortnight, make a trip to the volcano and return to their home in Illinois during the first part of next month.

The members of the Hoffman party are having a grand time in Honolulu. What with trips to Ahimau and the Peninsula, canoe rides, yachting, dinner parties and luncheons, they are fast becoming acquainted with the people and the ways of Hawaii nei.

Miss Thrum gave a very pleasant surprise party to her brother, David F., Friday evening, the event being the birthday of the latter.

A dance in honor of Miss Neumann of San Francisco, was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann Thursday night.

### PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continuously write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and so all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength in February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three

abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question: What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derailed coach back on the rails, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

A bill before the legislature of California provides that two photographs shall be taken, at public expense, of every voter registered, one set to be placed in a book in alphabetical order of names, and the other in another book, arranged by streets and numbers of rooms in the houses.



### The Hit .. of the .. Season....

is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla.**

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*Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.*

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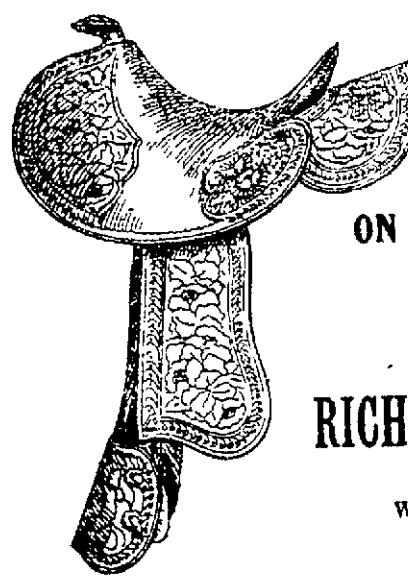
## For Skin Tortured BABIES And Tired MOTHERS

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A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

## Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
**DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager** Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

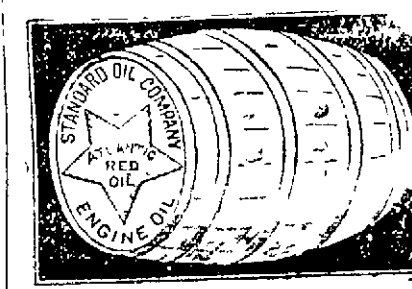
**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.**

**COPPERPLATE PRINTING.**  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



## Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



### ATLANTIC RED ENGINE.

Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

### CAPITOL CYLINDER.

For Cylinders, Etc.,

### CASTOR MINERAL.

For Steam Flows;

### SUMMER BLACK.

For Car Boxes, Etc.

## STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

### The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

### The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

### The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

### JUST RECEIVED:

## Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

## Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks



## HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
21 Post Street : : San Francisco.  
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.  
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.  
**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

## J. S. WALKER

General Agent The Hawaiian Islands.

## Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR  
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

## NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d  
Subscribed ———— 2,750,000 ————  
Paid up Capital ———— 687,500 0 ————  
2—Fire Funds ———— 2,601,016 2 ————  
3—Life and Annuity Funds ———— 9,144,614 19 5 ————  
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

## ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

## Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.



# MISSIONARY BOAT

## Arrival of Morning Star From the South Seas.

Eventful Voyage of Little Packet.  
Storms and Illness of Passen-  
ger Delays Vessel.

Early yesterday morning the mission-  
ary steamer Morning Star, Garland  
master, returned to port, after an ab-  
sence from Honolulu of nine months  
and four days, during which time she  
was doing the work of distributing  
provisions among the missionaries of  
the South Seas. The work which has  
been assigned to her for so many years  
past. Through the kindness of Captain  
Garland the following story of the  
voyage from Honolulu and return was  
obtained:

"To tell you the truth, there is nothing  
of very much interest in regard to  
our last trip to the South Seas. You  
remember, we started out from Hono-  
lulu and were gone about two days  
when we had to put back here again  
on account of the serious illness of the  
first officer. Harry Swinton took his  
place, and a right good man he has  
been, too. Harry is very glad to get  
back to his own native shores again.

"Our journey down was very pleasant  
until we struck the Marshall Islands,  
when we encountered a series of  
southwest gales, which delayed our  
passage very materially. Twice we  
were caught in lagoons, where we had  
to remain until the gales blew over.

"It took 17 days to get from this port  
to Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, and from  
there to Kusaie another 12. A stay of  
10 days was made at this port, during  
which time the Star was overhauled.

We then went to Ruk, stopping at  
Pinlap, Mokil, Ponape and other places  
on the way. When about half way to  
Ruk we were obliged to put back to  
Ponape for medical assistance for one  
of the passengers. After a stay of six  
days at this port, on account of rough  
weather, we proceeded to Ruk, steam-  
ing all the way, and making it in three  
and one-half days. We remained there  
nearly a week, and then started on the  
return voyage. Kusaie was again vis-  
ited. A lot of school children were  
taken aboard here for the Marshall Islands  
to visit their people. There were  
85 people aboard at that time. These  
children were returned, and then others  
from the Gilbert Islands taken on a  
visit to their people. It took 16 days  
to reach Butaritari. After 54 days the  
Star again arrived in Kusaie. The mis-  
sionary packet set out from Ruk for  
this port on February 12th, conse-  
quently she was 45 days coming. She  
brought 24 passengers all told, some  
being natives of various islands and  
Americans. Fine weather was experi-  
enced. Light easterly winds were met  
with. The trades were very far to the  
east, and the Star just barely made  
port. Some 16 days ago we were only  
5 days' sailing from Honolulu. The  
winds were too light for any great  
headway to be made.

"The Star has a lot of curios from  
the islands in the South Seas, the ma-  
jority of which will go straight through  
to the United States.

"In regard to the movements of the  
vessel, nothing has been decided on  
yet. She may remain here, and then  
again she may go to San Francisco for  
repairs. At all events, Captain Bray  
will assume charge as master. I have  
been commander of the Star for 10  
voyages. I do not know yet whether I  
will remain here or not. I like the  
islands, and if I can find anything to  
do I will stay. If not, I will go back  
to my home in the United States."

Mr. Mitchell, a missionary, and a  
graduate from Dr. Hyde's theological  
seminary, was a passenger. His wife  
is quite ill, this making it necessary for  
him to return. Mr. Bowker and family  
from Ruk were other passengers. Mr.  
Bowker is an Illinois man who has  
been 15 years in the islands of the Pa-  
cific. During that time he became mar-  
ried to one of the natives, and now has  
several children. He is thinking of go-  
ing to the Coast in case the Morning  
Star goes to San Francisco for repairs.  
Two Japanese, left at Ruk by the  
schooner R. W. Logan, were also  
among the passengers.

## NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

Aorangi Makes Good Time on Her  
Trial Trip.

LONDON March 2.—The steamer  
Aorangi, which has been purchased  
for the Canadian-Australian line, to  
run in conjunction with the Mowera  
and the Warrimoo between Vancouver  
and Sydney, and which has recently  
undergone alterations, performed a  
successful trip yesterday, and attained  
a speed of 17 knots. The Aorangi for-  
merly belonged to the New Zealand  
Shipping Company, and was engaged  
in the mail service between London  
and New Zealand.

## SUEZ CANAL STATISTICS

Successful Operation of Scheme of  
Participation in Profits.

The continued and increasing suc-  
cess of the Suez Canal is one of the  
notable instances of the benefits de-  
rived from a scheme of participation  
in profits. The system was established  
in 1865 when the company began op-  
erations. Sixty employees in Paris and  
several hundred agents in Egypt, be-  
longing to the administrative and  
working forces enjoy the benefit of a  
share in the business. Two per cent.  
of the net annual profits are distrib-  
uted to form a retiring fund. From it  
pensions are paid. Whenever the  
company is in surplus, 10 per cent. of it  
is set aside as a reserve and the remain-  
der is distributed among those who are  
already on the retired list.

When the company has been oper-  
ating for 11 years, the balance of the  
retiring fund should be

still be any, is given to the employ-  
ees in active service.

The plan has been successfully car-  
ried out, notwithstanding the fact that  
during its first few years of existence  
the canal was but little patronized.  
The first year only 486 vessels passed  
through with a total net tonnage of  
236,609. In 1880, the net tonnage was  
2,057,421, and in 1890 it was 6,890,094.  
It is estimated that the tonnage for  
1896 will be about 9,000,000. The total  
cost of the canal was about \$20,000,-  
000, or \$200,000 a mile, and since then  
expenditures have been incurred for  
improvements amounting to some \$8,-  
000,000 more. But the enterprise is  
so profitable that it pays not only the  
fixed interest of 5 per cent. on all its  
bonds, but from \$800,000 to \$1,000,-  
000 a year in addition, as dividends to  
shareholders and bonuses to em-  
ployees.

# HAWAIIAN COOKS

## Publication of Book of Excellent Recipes.

No Necessity for Ladies to Go  
Hungry—Simple and Com-  
plex Dishes.

The members of the Ladies' Society  
of the Central Union Church have re-  
cently issued from the press of the  
Gazette Company the fourth edition of  
the "Hawaiian Cook Book." It is a  
book of 140 pages, handsomely printed  
and substantially bound. The many  
hundred recipes it contains were fur-  
nished by ladies of the islands who  
have earned reputations for preparing  
good things for their guests.

If the book is lacking in any essen-  
tials, it is in the failure to estimate  
the cost of the various dishes, and in  
not furnishing recipes for cooking fish  
in Hawaiian fashion. There is certain-  
ly no more delicious fish than those  
baked in ti leaves, and strangers who  
eat and enjoy the dish would expect  
to find the modus operandi for cook-  
ing it in an "Hawaiian" cook book.

The recipes found in this book are  
all "true and tried friends" and may  
be depended upon by young, middle-  
aged or old housekeepers. It is on sale  
exclusively at the Woman's Exchange,  
on Merchant street.

## May Play Here.

The Australian Baseball Team,  
which is about to visit America, will  
play the first match of the tour in the  
Central Park, San Francisco, says the  
Sydney Morning Herald of March 11.  
Matches will also be played at San  
Jose, Fresno and Los Angeles, in Cal-  
ifornia; Phoenix, in Arizona; El Paso,  
in Texas; Kansas City, in Missouri,  
and at Chicago.

The ball players here will try and  
arrange a match with the Australians,  
provided the steamer remains in port  
during the day.

## Twin Colts.

The celebrated racing mare "Judah"  
foaled twin colts yesterday morning.  
"Creole" being the sire. The horse  
colt died soon after, but the mare is  
doing well, as is "Judah."

## WHALE AND WAVE.

O. Knudsen, formerly a mate on the  
missionary packet Morning Star, died  
in this city Saturday morning.

The U. S. S. Marion's boats, manned  
as usual, were out for drill yesterday  
afternoon. They made a very pretty  
appearance in the harbor.

All the Rio de Janeiro Chinese im-  
migrants were released from quaran-  
tine yesterday morning. Everything  
was in first rate condition.

Some 50 tons of guano, from the  
fertilizer company, was put on the  
Likilike for Laupahoehoe yesterday.  
The same amount for Hanakua will be  
put on the Iwalandi today.

The American ship George Curtis,  
Thos. F. Sprout master, arrived in port  
yesterday afternoon, 47 days from  
Nagasaki, with 500 tons of ballast.  
She had a very rough passage, espe-  
cially during 25 days off the coast of  
Hawaii. The George Curtis comes con-  
signed to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., and will  
load sugar.

The American bark Matilda, McKen-  
zie master, arrived in port yesterday  
forenoon, 21 days from Puget Sound.  
She went aground, near the spar buoy,  
about five minutes before coming into  
port, but was relieved from her dan-  
gerous position by the tug Eleu. The  
Matilda brings a cargo of 412,756 feet  
of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

The American ship Luzon, Park  
master, arrived in port yesterday af-  
ternoon, 37 days from Shanghai, China,  
with 450 tons of shingle ballast. She  
comes to load sugar for Wm. G. Irwin  
& Co. on account of hailing from a  
Chinese port, it was necessary for the  
port physician to go aboard the Luzon,  
this necessitating her remaining off  
port until the proper examination was  
made.

The vessels which sailed with sugar  
from the port of Honolulu dur-  
ing seven days past are as fol-  
lows: Jessie Minor, Fred E. Sander,  
Andrew Welch and Semantha, March  
23; W. G. Irwin, March 23; S. G. Wild-  
er, March 24; E. B. Surtan, March 25.  
The total sugar, with weight and val-  
ue, taken by these vessels was as fol-  
lows: 17,548 bags, 21,932,561 pounds  
and \$945,107.38. Reference to the ship-  
ping column will show the exact fig-  
ure of each vessel.

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, White com-  
mander, arrived in port at 7:30 p. m.  
yesterday, about 11 days from Sydney.

Following is the report kindly fur-  
nished by the master: The R. M. S.  
Warrimoo, W. E. White, R. N. R.,  
commander, left Sydney on March 12  
at 5:30 p. m., and had light winds to  
Suva, with fine weather, reaching that  
port on March 18 at 9 a. m. Left again  
same day and cleared Fiji port next  
morning at 4 a. m., and passed Alofa  
Island same afternoon at 4 p. m. Ex-  
perienced light winds to the equator,  
which was crossed on the afternoon  
of March 21. Passed R. M. S. Mowera  
on 23rd March at 1 a. m. From equator  
to arrival met with strong northeast  
trades and head seas, which have re-  
tarded ship's progress considerably.

## BORN.

BOYD—At Kalia, on Tuesday, March  
23, 1897, to the wife of E. S. Boyd,  
a daughter.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic  
Office, Merchants' Exchange.  
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any  
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,  
by communicating with the Branch  
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,  
will be furnished with the Monthly  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and  
with the latest information regarding  
the dangers of navigation in the re-  
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-  
ed and answered.  
Mariners are requested to report to  
the office dangers discovered, or any  
other information which can be uti-  
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-  
rections, or in the publications of the  
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 26.  
Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, from Pu-  
get Sound.  
C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, White, from  
the Colonies.

Saturday, March 27.  
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai  
ports.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from  
Kauai.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu  
ports.  
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai  
ports.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, from Oahu  
ports.  
Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from La-  
haina.

Sunday, March 28.  
H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Napier, 15  
days from Victoria, B. C.  
Am ship Luzon, Park, 37 days from  
Shanghai, China.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui  
ports.  
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from  
Kauai ports.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.  
Stmr Iwalandi, Gregory, from Ha-  
waii and Maui.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from  
Oahu ports.

Monday, March 29.  
Am stmr Morning Star, Garland,  
from Ruk.  
Am ship George Curtis, Sprout, from  
Nagasaki.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, March 26.  
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Ha-  
waii.  
C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, White, for  
Vancouver and Victoria.

Saturday, March 27.  
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli,  
Monday, March 28.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oa-  
hu ports.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Koloa.  
Elelele and Hanapepe.  
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Iwalandi, Gregory, for Lahaina.  
Honokaa and Kukuihaele at 10 a. m.  
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui  
ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Waialea  
ports, Kahuku and Punaluu, at 10 a. m.  
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Na-  
wiliwili and Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Ma-  
kaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr Mokoli, Andrews, for Lahaina,  
Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr Likilike, Freeman, for Mahi-  
kona, Laupahoehoe, Kukaia and Ho-  
nomu, at 4 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

### Arrivals.

From the Colonies, per C-A. S. S.  
Warrimoo, March 26.—C. A. McDowell  
and W. T. Williams.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G.  
Hall, March 28.—W. H. Rice, F. S.  
Newell and wife, Mrs. O. S. Newell,  
Miss E. Newell, Miss M. Newell, A.  
Dreier and wife, E. Dreier, R. C. A.  
Peterson, G. Boardman, J. H. Cone,  
Mrs. M. Schuman, Miss Lemon, Col-  
onel McDonald, C. Scrimgeour, C. L.  
Hart, R. Nelson, A. P. Kalakoa, Hing  
Kong, Ah Pan and 63 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala,  
March 28.—Miss Eva Hart and six on  
deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr Iwalandi,  
March 28.—I. A. Faron and four on  
deck.

Per stmr Claudine, March 28.—Geo.  
H. Robertson, C. A. Doyle, Paul Neu-  
mann, L. M. Baldwin, Mrs. D. Crowell  
and child, R. S. Takada, E. P. Dole,  
W. F. McConkey, W. Berlowitz, and  
51 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee,  
March 27.—Mrs. Stair and son, Dr.  
Walters and Captain Cutler.

### Departures.

For Honolulu, J. B. Irvine, Way  
Port, Miss Ah Son Ahu, Mrs. J. L.  
Carter and daughter, J. Wakfield, G.

E. Little, J. T. Higgins, Mrs. Hardy,  
Miss Harrison, H. McCriston, Mrs.  
Sewert, Captain Ross, F. Northrup, R.  
F. Lung, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Machudo,  
Miss Abba, W. R. Sims, P. Moris Mc-  
Mahon, W. S. Wise, C. H. Kleugel, L.  
A. Andrews.

## IMPORTS.

From Searport, per bk Matilda,  
March 26.—500 plies, 7,562 pcs. N. W.,  
2,153 pcs. dressed N. W., consigned to  
Allen & Robinson.

From Pukea, per schr Esther  
Ruhne, March 22.—14,654 ft. rough R.  
W., 112,554 ft. dressed lumber, 400,000  
R. W. shingles and 18 R. W. doors,  
consigned to Lewers & Cooke.

From Puget Sound, per bktne Ska-  
git, March 25.—538,019 ft. rough lum-  
ber, 59,246 ft. dressed lumber, 10,000  
4-foot laths, 5,150 6-ft. laths and 50,-  
000 shingles for Wilder & Co.

From Port Blakely, per bk Diamond  
Head, March 22.—31,912 pcs. lumber,  
603,862 ft. rough lumber, 8,860 pcs.  
dressed lumber, 800 bbls. shingles and  
1 ton hay for Allen & Robinson.

From China and Japan, per N. Y. K.  
S. S. Sakura Maru, March 24.—2,437  
pkgs. general merchandise for various  
Chinese and Japanese merchants.

From Japan and China, per S. S.  
Sakura Maru, March 22.—Cargo gen-  
eral merchandise consigned to Egeta  
Osada Shoten, H. W. Schmidt & Son,  
Tchinese Toshikaku, S. Yasumori, T.  
Masuda, Rev. I. Oyabe, Wing Wo Tai,  
K. Furuya, Takemura Shoten, S. Ko-  
jima, K. Iwakami, Kimura Shoten, U.  
Kobayasha, S. Osaki and Y. Suga.

## EXPORTS.

For Delaware Breakwater, per ship  
E. B. Sutton, March 25.—45,438 bags  
sugar weighing 5,576,124 lbs., valued at  
\$164,056.00 and shipped by W. G. Ir-  
win & Co. to American Sugar Refin-  
ing Co.

For San Francisco, per bktne S. G.  
Wilder, March 24.—16,793 bags sugar  
weighing 2,054,253 lbs., valued at \$55,-  
553.72 and shipped as follows: 5,512  
bags by Castle & Cooke and 5,837 bags  
by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.;  
3,925 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to  
Williams, Dimond & Co. and 1,419 bags  
by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams,  
Dimond & Co.

For Delaware Breakwater, per ship  
Semantha, March 20.—63,948 bags su-  
gar weighing 7,977,740 lbs., valued at  
\$236,994.00 and shipped by W. G. Ir-  
win & Co. to American Sugar Refining  
Co.

For San Francisco, per bk Andrew  
Welch, March 20.—26,807 bags sugar  
weighing 3,155,706 lbs., valued at \$93,-  
461.42 and shipped as follows: 2,048  
bags by F. A. Schaefer and 9,101 bags  
by T. H. Davies & Co. to Williams,  
Dimond & Co. and 15,658 bags by Cas-  
tle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktne W. G.  
Irwin, March 23.—7,450 bags sugar,  
weighing 923,950 lbs., valued at \$28,-  
163.00 and shipped as follows: 6,069  
bags by W. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D.  
Spreckels & Bros. and 1,381 do by H.  
Waterhouse to Williams, Dimond &  
Co., also 1,680 bags rice shipped by M.  
S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum  
& Co. Total value of cargo \$34,663.00.

For San Francisco, per schr Fred E.  
Sander, March 20.—11,610 bags sugar,  
weighing 1,410,358 lbs., valued at \$41,-  
962.44 and shipped by H. Hackfeld &  
Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per schr Jessie  
Minor, March 20.—6,542 bags sugar,  
weighing 834,430 lbs., valued at \$24,-  
914, and shipped as follows: 3,936 bags  
by W. G. Irwin & Co. and 2,606 do by  
H. A. Widemann to J. D. Spreckels &  
Bros. Co.

## BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL  
PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12  
o'clock noon, at the front entrance of  
the Executive Building, Honolulu, will  
be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian  
Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located  
in the city, in the center of the block  
bounded by and with entrance drives  
from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and  
Alakea streets, and the grounds con-  
tain an area of 17-30 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel  
proper, of two stories and basement,  
built of brick and concrete, with broad  
verandas at front and rear of each  
story.

The main building covers an area  
of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing  
addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and  
wooden addition on opposite wing for  
kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the  
premises, with ample provision for  
bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spa-  
cious parlor, public and private dining  
rooms, large billiard hall and bar room  
and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages  
contain about twenty additional sleep-  
ing rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000  
gallons is placed on a tower at an ele-  
vation sufficient to give a good water  
pressure in second story of the main  
building. This tank is supplied from  
an artesian well on adjoining premises,  
owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thor-  
oughly lighted with electric light.  
Plans of the buildings and grounds  
can be seen at the office of the Minister  
of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United  
States gold coin.  
Upset price, \$60,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to pur-  
chase the property at the above upset

price, a lease of the same will immedi-  
ately be offered for sale at an upset  
price of \$4,000 a year for a period of  
thirty years, under the conditions set  
out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more  
particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said  
Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall  
contain a covenant on the part of the  
lessee that he shall, during the first  
four years of the term of the lease,  
cause to be erected upon the leased  
premises a fire proof building of brick,  
stone or metal, in a workmanlike man-  
ner, satisfactory to the Minister of  
the Interior, of not less than a  
stated cost; and keep the same  
suitably insured at not less than  
two-thirds of its value for the benefit  
of the lessor; and shall keep the build-  
ing in good repair during the remain-  
der of the term of lease, reasonable  
use and wear thereof only excepted;  
and in case of damage or destruction  
of such building by fire, shall make  
good such loss or damage by the neces-  
sary repairs for reconstruction, or else  
surrender the insurance to the lessor.

"Section 4. Every such lease shall  
also contain a covenant on the part  
of the lessor, that upon the request in  
writing by the lessee or his representa-  
tives, before the expiration thereof,  
the premises with the improvements  
shall, if all of the conditions to be per-  
formed by the lessee, have been satis-  
factorily performed, be put up at auc-  
tion for a lease for a term of not over  
twenty years; unless said premises  
shall be required for public uses, of  
which the lessee shall receive at least  
one year's notice. Such auction sale  
shall be held not more than six months  
nor less than one month before the ex-  
piration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected  
in accordance with Section 2, as above  
quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, March 27, 1897.  
1850-181T

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President directs that notice be  
given of the following changes in the  
Boards of Registration:

Mr. S. Kauhane, in the place of Mr.  
H. H. Renton, resigned.  
Mr. F. Wittrock, in the place of  
Henry A. Baldwin, resigned.  
Mr. W. G. Smith, in the place of Mr.  
Henry Peters, resigned.

The Boards are now constituted as  
follows:

Island of Oahu:  
Henry Davis, Chairman; Joseph M.  
Camara, Robert Hoapili Baker.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii:  
Erdman D. Baldwin, Chairman;  
Harry Rycroft, Henry J. Lyman.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Hawaii:  
Wm. F. McDougall, Chairman; J. K.  
Nabale, Saml. Kauhane.

Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe:  
F. W. Hardy, Chairman; A. N. Ke-  
poikai, F. Wittrock.

Kauai and Nihaup:  
Geo. H. Fairchild, Chairman; Wm.  
H. Rice, Jr., W. G. Smith.

GEORGE C. POTTER,  
Secretary Foreign Office.  
Executive Building, Honolulu, March  
27, 1897. 4569-1T

1850-3T

The following appointments have  
this day been made on the Road Board  
for the District of Lihue, Island of  
Kauai, viz.: William Henry Rice,  
Chairman, vice Dr. St. D. G. Walters,  
resigned; F. W. Carter, a member of  
the Board.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Mar. 23, 1897.  
1849-3T

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.